THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX No. 19—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, 1921. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

DOXSEE & CO.

LOVELY HATS

Dame Fashion is not playing the autocrat in the Spring Hat Styles, and that has led a fashion authority to say, "Any style is fashionable that is becoming."

Our show room gives expression to this idea, to the very fullest in the exhibit of beautiful models and "personal" creations from our own workrooms.

Fancy Straws are the order of the day — Cellophane, Satin Straws galore, combined with Crepe de Chene, Satin or Ribbon; colors Languerine and Onionskin, Jade, Henna, Grey, Browns, Mrs. Harding Blue.

VOILE AND ORGANDY NECK-WEAR

This Neckwear is mostly in Sheer Organdy or fine Voile Vestees, trimmed with Trixy Tucks, with flat-lying Collar attached in all the smart styles and colors.

Scarfs, Hosiery and Corsets Special Values.

The Leading Millinery House

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS 10-tf

Enamel Ware Special

The Following Lines at Less Than Half Price

—Rice Boilers
—Potato Pots (all sizes.)
—Water Pails
—Dippers
—Sauce Pans
—Stew Kettles
—Tea Kettles.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

Business Sold

Mr. W. J. Normile announces that he has disposed of his Automobile and Repair Business, as well as his Garage to Messrs. Ross Paul and Ernest F. Smith.

Mr. Normile bespeaks for the new firm a share of the generous patronage given him.

All accounts due must be settled at once in order to close up the business.

W. J. Normile 17-b

Wholesale and Retail

—Dealer in—

HAY, STRAW, All kinds of Grain.

FLOUR, FEED.

All kinds of Field Seeds at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SEED CORN

Guaranteed Very Cheap.

Car of wire fencing and gates at specially reduced prices. See me first before selling or buying elsewhere.

FRED. A., PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Another one cent sale at WALLACE'S. Watch for the date.

WALLACE'S, Prescription Druggists. Three graduates in attendance and three messengers for quick service.

Thrift

YOU can SHELTER yourself against adversity. FORTIFY yourself against poverty and SECURE yourself against failure by acquiring the THRIFT HABIT. Our Savings Department brings you the opportunity.

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA 343
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $9,340,537.09.

NAPANEE BRANCH
R. R. WHITE - - MANAGER
BRANCHES ALSO AT BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON, KINGSTON AND MELROSE

Get your dairy supplies and milk cans at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

YOUR INCOME TAX

CUSTOMERS and Friends of the Bank are reminded to file their Income Tax Returns for 1920 before April 30th at the office named on the form—otherwise a penalty will be incurred.

Forms may be obtained from any Post Office.

The Royal Bank of Canada

TAMWORTH.

J. A. Hunter was in Kingston last week on business.

We are pleased to learn that Willie Smith is improving from his serious illness.

William Haggerty has bought the late Chas. Shields store and intends putting in a bakery.

E. W. Vanluven and Mrs. Vanluven, of Kingston, spent Easter with Mrs. Vanluven's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hunter.

Mrs. Floyd and daughter, Julia, spent Easter with friends in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Richardson and sons, of Yarker, visited in town over Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Aylesworth visited Rev. and Mrs. Roark, of Cavan, over Easter.

William Pringle, with a number of men are putting in new piers for an iron bridge at Beaver Lake.

BATH.

J. M. Wemp passed away on Tuesday morning, March 24th, after a long illness. The funeral was held on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Green, Oak Leaf, and Mrs. Pringer and Miss Rae Pringer, Wolfe Island, who attended the funeral of the late J. M. Wemp, have returned home.

Miss Alice Forward, Belleville, paid a short visit last week to friends in the village.

Mrs. Webber, Belleville, has returned home after visiting her sister, Mrs. D. H. Robinson.

Among those here for Easter were the following:—Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Stevenson and family, Napanee, and Charles Calver, Campbellford, at Robert Calver's; Dalton Calver, Napanee, at Wm. Calver's; Clarence Young, Napanee, at his home; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mellow, Napanee, at Geo. Davy's; Miss Dorothy Holt, Jack and Nicholas Holt, Toronto, and Eric Holt, Kingston, at G. W. Cuppage's; W. E. Topliff, Odessa, at Robert Stevenson's; Charles Hoselton, Brockville, at G. Hoselton's; Grant Wemp, Toronto, at H. D. Wemp's; Miss Myrtle Brown with her parents; the Misses McTear, Kingston, at the rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bain spent Easter with their son, John Bain, at Kingston.

For strength and flavor "Daly's Good Tea" has no equal. For sale at WALLACE'S.

ODESSA.

Realizing that the church was not accomplishing all in its power for the advancing of community spirit, and the uplifting of humanity, a few who were interested met one evening in the Sunday school room of the Odessa Methodist church and organized "The Odessa Methodist Community Club." The following officers were chosen: Hon-president, Rev. Geo. Nickle; president, Mrs. (Rev.) Geo. Nickle; vice-president, Miss Laura G. Fraser, B.A.; secretary, Arthur Clark; treasurer, Wilfred Hartmand.

This club has held meetings every Tuesday evening, the time being divided among religious instruction, social gatherings and literary topics. A captain and a committee of three were appointed for each branch of the club. These prepared a programme for their meetings in turn. The religious meetings were most instructive. Old, old Bible stories were related, which we never tire of hearing over and over again. The programmes were rendered by both local and foreign talent, with often lantern slides for illustration.

The social gatherings took the nature of concerts, plays, etc., which were always looked forward to with great anticipation, and served to make much to shorten the long winter evenings. Many took part for the first time, and it was shown that Odessa and vicinity possessed real amateur talent, when opportunity presented itself. At all social gatherings a sandwich and a cup of coffee were served, and real good times were spent together.

On the evenings set aside for literary topics, some outside speakers addressed the club. Mr. Corkill, B.A., I.P.S., gave a talk on "Consolidated Schools," a very timely subject, and a live one as there is a rumor that one may soon be established in Odessa. Prof. Morrison, of Queen's University, gave an address on "Ireland and the Irish People." Prof. Morrison's name alone is enough to assure you that a real treat was given the club that night.

The success of each meeting is due very much to the untiring efforts of our president, Mrs. Nickle, who went to unlimited trouble, and left no stone unturned to make each meeting a success, and yet have the meetings educational and beneficial. Mention should also be made of Miss Howitt, principal of Odessa Continuation school, who lent her services towards the instruction of an orchestra.

It is indeed regrettable that more did not turn out to some of these meetings, but the club has no reason be discouraged, for enthusiasm was at its highest at each meeting. Perhaps the lack in numbers was due somewhat to the neglect of the press reporter, who in the past has shirked his duty. There is still one more regular meeting before the club adjourns for the summer months, so let's all join forces and make this last meeting something to be remembered. Make it a point to be with the club Tuesday evening, April 5th. Everybody welcome.

Use Degrah Varnish for your floor, woodwork or furniture, and get best results. For sale only at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

BELL ROCK.

News, news, what is the news? Mud, mud, nothing but mud.

There is no traffic on the roads except that which is really necessary. The rural mail carriers have great difficulty in making their trips.

Miss M. M. Cotie, teacher of the village school, spent the holidays at her home in Pembroke.

Archie Walker has moved to the "Tallon Farm", which he has leased for a term of years.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Seeley are nicely settled in their new home on Percy stret.

S. S. No. 6, RICHMOND.

SR. IV—Vernon Swindover, 70 per cent., Greta Dudgeon, 68 per cent., Charles Pringle, 63 per cent. Mary Dudgeon, 60 per cent.

JR. IV—Gretzude Grange, 60 per cent.

JR. III—Mabel Jackson, 69 per cent., Gerald Dudgeon, 66 per cent.

SR. II—Eleanor Hudgins, 66 per cent., Claude Winter, 64 per cent.

JR. II—Vea Dudgeon, 58 per cent.

Class I—Arnold Haines, 62 per cent., Joe Dudgeon, 61 pe cent.

ANNIE A. PRICE,
Teacher.

MOSCOW.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster have returned from a visit to Peterboro and Lindsay.

Mrs. Fisher, of Sudbury, is with her son, J. Fisher.

C. Brethen, Switzerville, occupied the pulpit here Sunday, March 20th.

J. Evans was called to Kingston owing to the illness of his daughter, Beatrice, who is attending school there.

The high school students are home for the holidays.

Miss Claire Darling and Miss Edna Allen are holidaying with their parents.

Miss Gregory is with her parents at Verona.

Mrs. L. Evans, who has been in Toronto taking medical treatment for some time, is able to be home again.

Miss Helen Amey is home from Belleville high school until September.

Vaccinate your cattle and insist on Parke Davis' fresh Vaccine in sealed tubes of 10 pellets. Sells $1.00 per tube at WALLACE'S. Mail orders promptly filled.

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THE MASQUERADE DANCE

A SPLENDID CROWD AND ENJOYMENT CHARACTERIZE THE ARMOURIES.

On Thursday evening last the Worshipful Master and Brethren of Unity Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., gave a dance to their friends in the Armouries.

The building was beautifully decorated with flags, streamers and fancy electric lights, the orchestra standing never looked better, and on this occasion rendered a 8.30 dancing commenced and the large crowd of happy guests, ladies and gentlemen, escorts, combined with their music and beauty, made a scene to be remembered. The atmosphere of supreme enjoyment pervaded those who danced and those who looked on. During the evening Dancing continued until 1.15 a.m. when a splendid supper was served and as an added feature, favors in the shape of dainty baskets and caps were presented to each lady entered into the spirit of the evening by donning the fancy headgear. Following the supper refreshments were changed in a promenade, headed by a band whose instruments were somewhat ancient, and made up in noise and fun what they lacked in harmony.

During the second half of the dancing programme streamers were generously thrown around the dancers, adding the Moon dances.

For those who preferred cards a room was set apart for their use, where they could enjoy themselves altogether. At the "At Home" were the most successful affair of the kind given in Napanee. The committee in charge are to be congratulated on the striking success attended and the smoothness with which it, in detail which marked the whole evening. A large number of guests from out of town were present, and the attendance would no doubt have been much larger had the roads been better for travel.

CENTREVILLE.

Sugar making is about through for the season with a fairly good run.

The euchre and dance given in the hall here on Friday evening last was the largest and best ever held in these parts.

John B. Wagar, formerly of Switzerville, has purchased Geo. Dixon's farm near here.

Edward Doyle and family have moved to A. N. Lapum's farm and will reside on Nob Hill for the coming season.

Mr. Lawrence O'Rourke, Kingston, has purchased Fred Wilson's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Ingoldsby, Watertown, N. Y., spent the past week at Chas. Ingoldsby's.

Harold Keech, Kingston, was a recent visitor at J. H. Milligan's.

The Edward Tierney show troupe gave two excellent performances here on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week. Quite a good crowd were in attendance.

ODESSA.

The annual Easter ball held in the town hall last Tuesday night was a great success, about one hundred couples being in attendance. The excellent music was furnished by the Waller's orchestra, Napanee. Dainty refreshments were served at the midnight hour.

Visitors: Miss Kathleen McPherson, Belleville, with her sister, Mrs. Shelly Denyes; Miss Florence Clyde, Kingston, with her mother, Mrs. T. Clyde; Fred Sproule and Charles Prichard, Toronto, at the Dominion; Mr. and Mrs. James Millen, Kingston, at Austin Fraser's; Albert Jupp, Smithville, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Judge; Mr. and Mrs. William Hagerman, Kingston, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Snider last Friday; Mr. and Mrs. Herbet Clark, Kingston, were recent visitors at Thos. Kenny's; Miss Florence Derbyshire, Kingston, spent last Thursday with Mrs. J. Gardiner.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shane were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Shane, Newburgh, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith and Mr. and Mrs. George Watts spent Easter at George Ettinge's Kingston.

W. E. Topliff is with his daughter, Mrs. Robet Stevenson, Bath.

Frank McCormack and Kelly Hageman spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. James Kenny, Brighton.

Mrs. Stephen Bolton and little daughter, Eva, who have been visiting at Mrs. Burley, returned to their home in Belleville last Wednesday.

The Tierney family, assisted by Prof. Smith and Arthur Lynn, of Toronto, gave one of their delightful entertainments in the town hall which was enjoyed by a large audience.

First Mennonites Leave.

The first batch of Mennonites attracted by the prospects held out by land agents from Alabama, left the Hesketh district, Sask., on March 1st to make their home in the United States. The party consisted of about twelve families.

Third Set of Teeth.

A third set of teeth were recently cut by a man aged 108, living in the United States. The teeth, however, were of little use, as they broke easily.

Argentina maintains a meteorological station at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea.

DECLARE LIQUOR IS BAD MEDICINE

Physicians Condemn its Use as Weakening Bodily Resistance

NOW USED VERY LITTLE

Liquor as a beverage has never had a defense. Now liquor as a medicine prescribed by doctors is losing its support. Many doctors claim that it is being used less and less for medicinal purposes. There are other things which can take its place. Most doctors claim that its use, even in moderation, weakens the system and gives a better chance for disease.

Some Toronto doctors interviewed on the subject tell what they think about the matter.

"As times advance doctors are using less and less liquor for their patients," said Dr. J. S. Hart, "and I think that it is falling into disuse among advanced practioners. When I first started to practise it was given for relief in many cases, but now it is used very, very little.

EFFECTS ALWAYS BAD.

"When taken as a beverage the effects are always bad, but I wouldn't go so far as to say that the man who takes it in moderation suffers noticeably from the effects."

Dr. S. M. Hay, a prominent surgeon, says that liquor reduces the individual's power of resistance and shortens his life. "In my experience as director and medical referee of a large insurance company, I can say that the habitual users of alcohol, even in small quantities, are the poorest insurance risks. It is taken as a food, but a stimulant. It does not impart nourishment to the body, but predisposes an individual to disease."

"Speaking from a medical standpoint, I think that the less alcohol used the better for human welfare," declared Dr. H. B. Anderson. "I prescribe very little for my patients. Possibly diabetes and pneumonia are the only diseases where I use it at all, and then very little. There are very few in the profession who stand as sponsors for the use of alcohol."

HARD ON HEARTS.

Dr. Margaret Patterson, one of Toronto's prominent women doctors, speaks of an incident she witnessed in India when the bubonic plague was at its height some years ago.

"There was a young chap in one of the hospitals in Allahabad who had been given liquor as a stimulant during his illness, he said. "He recovered from the disease alright, but when he sat up for the first time he asked for a shave. He had just started, when he fell over dead, and it was caused from nothing but the effect that the alcohol had on his heart. It had produced heart failure. Case after case of this kind happened in the men's hospitals where alcohol had been used. I was in charge of the women's hospitals at the time. I never used alcohol during the entire epidemic, and I never lost a single case from heart failure."

"Do you ever prescribe alcohol in any form for your patients?" she was asked.

"No, I never have," she replied. "There are other drugs that could be used instead and have the same effect. They are not habit-forming and I feel that no doctor should use a habit-forming drug where one can be used that isn't habit-forming. I think that this alone should bar alcohol from therapeutic use," she concluded.

Your Ford magneto can be recharged to its former strength. Winter care of storage batteries. See our ad. Car and carriage painting done by an experienced painter.

GRAHAM GARAGE.

ROBLIN.

About thirty of the young people of this village and vicinity were entertained at the Methodist parsonage on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. and Mrs. Wilson. A very enjoyable evening was spent in games and refreshments were served.

Ladies' Aid met at Mrs. Volney Woods' on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernie Oliver, Deseronto, visited her mother, Mrs. A. Kinney, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. French spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. McDonald, Flinton, who is very ill.

Miss Iva Tyner, Lime Lake, visited her aunt, Mrs. Frank McConnell, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rhyndress and family have moved to Napanee, where Mr. Rhyndress has a job in the cheese box factory.

Miss M. Roberts returned from Kingston on Sunday to resume her duties as teacher.

Mr. Irvine Thompson Deseronto, called on friends here Sunday.

Mr. Jim Hart sports a Chevrolet car.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Cooke and Marion, Selby, spent Sunday at Mr. A. McCutcheon's.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Charlton, Point Anne, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. John Kimmett made a flying trip to Overton on Sunday evening.

The revival meetings in the Standard church are still continuing all week.

Fresh garden seeds of all kinds at D. Lasher's.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Finest and Purest Tea Sold

"SALADA"

There is genuine and unmistakeable pleasure in its daily use.

Black - Green or Mixed } Try a packet from your grocer, but be sure it's "Salada" B816

Hogs - and More Hogs!

That is a money-making Slogan for farmers. You can sell all the hogs you raise, sure of good returns.
If you need an advance to replenish your stock, Consult the Manager.
We are glad to assist responsible progressive farmers who are wide-awake to good opportunities. 766

THE DOMINION BANK
NAPANEE BRANCH, G. PATTEN CARR, Manager.
Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

From December 15th to April 15th, Roblin Sub-Agency open on Thursdays and Fridays.

Rural Service Department

Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service. If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received our Farmer's Account Books? Have you been supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"? Call in and see us. We are interested in your success.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA Established 1864.
Head Office: Montreal.
NAPANEE BRANCH, C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

NEW AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a license for this County as Auctioneer, if you intend to sell out, just touch the live wire" and let me handle your sale. Orders left at the Campbell House, Napanee, Phone at my expense to 10 ring 13, Adolphustown, will receive prompt attention. Usual terms.

HERBERT F. W. GALLAGHER
Dorland P. O.
11-3-m

FOR SALE

Debentures, County Lennox and Addington $30,000.00, in denominations of $1000.00 each. Interest 6 per cent. per annum. Principal and interest payable in equal annual installments during the 10 years next after date of issue.

For further particulars inquire of

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk,
Napanee, Ont.
18-d

Famous Organist Rebuked.

Musicians have never been well paid. At the William and Mary coronation Henry Purcell, who is regarded as the greatest of all the early English master musicians, attempted to add to his income by admitting a few spectators to the organ-loft of Westminster Abbey, where he was organist, at a somewhat heavy charge. But the Dean and Chapter heard what he had done and claimed the money. In his recent book, "Twelve Good Musicians," Sir Frederick Bridge quotes the following Chapter order: "April 18th, 1869. It is ordered that Mr. Purcell, organist to ye Dean and Chapter of Westminster, do pay to the hand of Mr. John Needham, Receiver of the College, all such moneys as was received by him for places in the organ loft at ye Coronation of King William and Queen Mary, by or before Saturday next, being ye 20th day of this instant April. And in default thereof his place is ordered to be null and void. And it is further ordered that his stipend or salary be at our Lady Day past be detayned in the hands of the Treasurer until further order." And Purcell was compelled to hand over £78 4s. 6d.

Popular British Melody.

It is said that no British melody has ever had such a phenomenal transatlantic success as "God Bless the Prince of Wales." It was played by bands and sung by crowds everywhere in Canada and the United States, during the prince's visit. Yet how many people are aware that the song, which has become a second National Anthem, is itself less than sixty years old. Or that a little over a year ago there occurred the centenary of its composer, Henry Brinley Richards, who was born at Carmarthen, Wales, in November, 1819. "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was first published in 1862, and five years later, on St. David's Day, its composer was presented to King Edward, then Prince of Wales, who offered the Welsh musician royal felicitations on his addition to Britain's national songs.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.
Law office over Hydro Electric Store,
Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.
57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

WANTED—A smart girl for housework. Apply at once to MRS. ROY E. ROOT, Adelphi St. 13-tf

WANTED—Useful companion by invalid lady, where maid is kept. Apply P. O. Box 30, Napanee. 19-a

FARM FOR SALE—125 acres, good buildings, convenient to church, school and markets. Apply to U. M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee, Ont. 42tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

JERSEY COW FOR SALE—Fawn colour, five years old, pure bred, milking. Also some choice heifers. ROBT. PERRY, R.M.D. N. 1, 'Phone 183-24, Napanee.

LOST—On Thursday, March 31st, a Waterman Fountain Pen with owner's name engraved on it. Will finder kindly leave same at Queen's Hotel or this office and receive reward.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Yearling bulls and calves both male and female. The calves were sired by Mayflower Lad, a registered sire form the celebrated Mayflower family. Some seed Marquis wheat. Apply to MARK HAWLEY, R. R. 7. 19-a-p

MT. PLEASANT YORKSHIRES

Have some extra long type February pigs, bred from prize stock at Guelph and local fairs. Correspondence solicited.

Oak Ridge Donald 3-65494 for service.

H. L. PRINGLE,
Napanee. 16-d

FOR SALE—Properties owned by the late Stephen Madden are for sale. Brick residnece, Lot No. 3, West street, Napanee; all modern conveniences, never failing well, large barn included. Lots Nos. 19 and 20, 2nd concession Richmond, 52 acres more or less, adjoining town limits, on Belleville road; all good work land. Lots Nos. 14 and 15, in Clarksville, near town; garden land, 2 acres more or less; good frame building known as Slaughter House, cement floors, force pump, tracks, etc. Lots Nos. 21 and 22, in North Fredericksburgh, 1¼ miles from town by Kingston road (Highway); 31 acres more or less, all work land, suitable for gardening; a good barn and orchard, small fruits, berries, etc. Apply to ORVAL C. MADDEN, Box 117, Napanee. 17tf

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Fleur and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
900 lb. capacity, $85.00.
Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
19tf

BUY YOUR BUTTER WRAPPERS AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
tftf

Coal Oil Heaters reduced to $7.75 at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

WHY THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS DO NOT PAY

There must be of necessity, a certain bewilderment in the mind of the average citizen of Canada when he reads of what he regards as colossal deficits on our National Railways, and of the earning of a surplus above dividends by its privately-owned competitor.

And yet, as all great things once were small, so all seemingly great problems become simple when stripped to proper classification and proportion.

The Canadian railways problem is that although freight rates and passenger rates have been increased, there is a deficit on the publicly-controlled lines in Canada, greater this year than last.

What are the factors making up such a condition?

The costs of operation are no greater, relatively, on Canadian National Railways than on any other great railway in United States or Canada. The problem of costs is no more the peculiar problem of Canadian National Railways than it is the peculiar problem of the Canadian Pacific, of the New York Central, or of the Pennsylvania Lines, which have been making such strenuous efforts lately to effect a reduction in certain departments. The increased costs factor is one that applies with equal force on any road from the Mexican boundary to the most northerly lines in Canada. It is not, then, the "Canadian National" problem.

The rates and fares allowed for the handling of tonnage on Canadian Railways are not too high, because it will be observed that the Canadian Pacific—mentioned because it has had time to mature in efficiency—reports less than half a million of dollars clear after paying its charges for 1920 on the operations of its railways and lake steamers. The great railways in United States are not earning enough money to get along comfortably. The rates are the same in Canada and United States, speaking generally, (although in some respects Canadian railways' rates are lowest in the world), but there is less advantage from them in Canada than in United States because Canadian railways have to pay more for big items, such as coal, than American railways do.

It is conceded that the Canadian Pacific Railway is well-managed and efficient, and yet all its efficiency would not have preserved it sufficient net earnings from its railway operations to pay its dividend if the Board of Railway Commissioners from time to time had refused to permit the rates and fares to be raised. The tonnage, freight and passenger available for the C. P. R. WOULD NOT HAVE SUFFICED to enable IT TO PAY ITS WAY. Here then, surely, is the key to the Canadian railway problem. The increases in rates and fares saved the Canadian Pacific from operating loss because the product from the available tonnage and passengers the sufficient increased earnings to meet the higher wage and other operating expense increases. Hence in the fixing of this rate and fare increase, the necessities of the Canadian Pacific Railway were considered as basic, and not those of the Canadian National. Had the latter been the "considered" road, and the elimination of deficits the desired object, the rate increase would have been still greater for, in that case, it would, necessarily, have been based upon the tonnage available to C.N.R. on the one hand, and the expenses of the C. N.R. on the other.

This brings us face to face with the core of the Canadian railway problem—AVAILABLE TONNAGE.

Compare the position with that of a department store where the trade had to be built up. The proprietor would have to appoint his general office force, his department managers and a certain number of salespeople. He would occupy a pretentious building, which he would see was adequately stocked. There would NOT BE A CONTINUOUS SUCCESSION OF GOODS PASSING ACROSS HIS COUNTERS to customers. But his maintenance costs would go on just the same.

The difference between this picture and that of the situation of the Canadian National is largely one of degree. Its lines were, in great part, pioneer in character, designed in times of great prosperity to expand the productivity of the country. They were not described as necessary at all for the handling of AVAILABLE TONNAGE. There was REASONABLE expectation that the wave of immigration would continue, that settlement and production would expand, and that the expenditure on the lines would be justified in the enhanced prosperity of the Dominion as a whole. This a true of the purpose of those who, in good faith, projected the Canadian Northern, the National Transcontinental from Moncton to Winnipeg, and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific was complete as a transcontinental system in 1886, and has, therefore, been in business for 35 years. Settlement began, and expanded along the line of railway. Towns were commenced, and marketing was organized to function by its lines. All of this meant production, tonnage and it is that advantage in start that furnishes the density of traffic, both in freight and passenger business, the principal lines gets along with to-day.

The C.N.R. lines were, of necessity, built in the unsettled, the opened areas to the north of the first transcontinental. Even the idea that the north and west might be settled was openly scouted at. The road had to be built in the face of the rankest sort of pessimism on the one hand and visionary optimism on the other. But governments, both provincial and federal, knew that the mileage being laid down was controlled chiefly to MAKE POSSIBLE THE PRODUCTION OF NATURAL PRODUCTS by opening great areas to the labor of settlers, and they backed the railways in some cases to the full extent of their financial resources.

Older Canadians will remember that the ideal was realized in great part. Towns sprang up as by magic all over the territory served, and many of these new communities became cities. Settlers poured in. Products of the farms rolled over the railways of the C.N.R. soon had the largest consolidated grain elevator plant in the world. The sceptics were proved to have been wrong. The soil of the areas thus opened up WAS fertile—fertile beyond the dreams of optimists even. It was so fertile that the Saskatchewan Valley lands the C.N.R. opened up became the centre of what was known as "The Bread Basket of the Empire."

This success, as a matter of fact, encouraged the promotion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, National Transcontinental, Railways development. It was felt that sufficient tonnage COULD BE DEVELOPED in Canada to support three transcontinental systems. The N.T.R.-G.T.R. line was constructed from Moncton, N.B., to Prince Rupert, B.C., with a branch to Fort William and other branches to other centres in the prairie provinces.

The C.N.R. lines were connected, back of Lake Superior, between east and west, and the main line extended from Edmonton through the Yellowhead Pass to Pacific tidewater at Vancouver.

Canada then entered the war period. The tide of immigration stopped. The productive power of the nation was changed to suit the altered conditions. Some half million of our men went overseas and the majority of those remaining were busy with work calculated to advance the war effort. The era of expansion was closed and so also was the work of developing tonnage so necessary to the success of the plan under which the bulk of the new mileage was projected and built.

We, as Canadians, are in the position of having under our control a transportation manufacturing plant—the product being ten miles and passenger miles, which mean the movement of a ton of freight one mile and of a passenger one mile. But our plant cannot get enough raw material, tonnage and passengers, or a long enough movement of them to maintain its production at the economical point. The number of freight and passenger trains is not large enough to spread properly the maintenance charges, while the stationary and movable equipment is capable of handling a greater output with the addition of a slightly greater cost. One extra revenue train on the "National" Lines each way per day, would wipe out the deficit at the rates existing. The deficit, due to A SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE AVAILABLE can be removed by the necessary increase in tonnage, and by that only.

The question of management, enters into the Canadian railway problem only as to the degree of efficiency in which the available tonnage is moved over the lines.

Could the deficit be any less?

It is proposed to set out in this series, the comparison between the costs of maintenance of a mile of line on the C.N.R. and on the Canadian railways as a whole; the costs of securing traffic; the comparison of general expenses; the costs of maintaining motive power and rolling stock; and the costs of transporting people and their goods over the lines. These are the reasonable measured tests of efficiency as between the handling of traffic over one set of rails as compared with the same service over those of a competitor.

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"BRAND NEW" SAYS CRICHTON

"Tanlac Made Me Feel Just Like I Wanted to," Says Toronto

"Tanlac got me to feeling just like I wanted to," said John Crichton, a well-known decorator and paper hanger, living at 185 Oak street, Toronto, Ont.

"For over one year," said Mr. Crichton, "I had been looking for a medicine that would build me up and put some life and strength into me, and I certainly found it when I got Tanlac. I suffered from nervous indigestion and was in a mighty bad fix. I couldn't eat anything scarcely and when I did manage to eat a hearty meal I always paid the penalty. I had a constant burning in the back of my head and neck, was terribly nervous and had a dull, heavy, sluggish feeling all the time. I fell off in weight and strength and frequently had to lay off from work, sometimes for as much as two weeks at a time.

"Well, if Tanlac had been made especially for me it could have filled my case any better. I now have a fine appetite, my nervousness is all gone, I never lose a day from work on account of sickness and feel like a brand new man. Tanlac is simply O. K. It certainly does the work."

Settled New France.

"The Hundred Associates," also known as "the Company of New France," were granted full powers of government and a monopoly of trade in 1628 in New France, they engaging to settle 4,000 colonists in ten years, which they largely failed to do. Their rights were reduced in 1645 and finally withdrawn.

A Forty-Hour Sitting.

There are many interesting precedents to the recent twenty-three hours' sitting by M.P.'s, though there has been no parallel for many years.

The House of Commons, during the Irish Nationalist obstruction days, was in session on one occasion for thirty-six hours, and on another for forty hours.

Perhaps the most important all-night sitting took place in 1881, when Chester Grand was in the chair. The proceedings lasted from a Monday afternoon till 8.30 on Wednesday morning. There was no closure, which is those days, and the Speaker on his own motion put an end to the sitting.

It was out of this incident that closure resolutions were brought in by Mr. Gladstone. Since then the House has been in session well into the morning, generally on the Budget or the Army's Annual Bill, and on one occasion when the latter bill was discussed the House carried on its work through a Saturday to the early hours of Sunday morning.

Great Britain is building more ships than she consumes than all the other nations combined.

U. F. O. NEWS AND VIEWS

The members of the Odessa U. F.O. Club and their wives spent a very enjoyable evening at the Odessa Town Hall, on Monday, March 28. The speakers of the evening were Mr. Martin, of Oxford county, and Mr. C. B. Brethen who was chairman of the evening. Mr. Martin, who is a farmer himself spoke on "Co-operation among farmers," devoting the first part of his address to the advantage derived from farmers selling cheese co-operatively. He outlined the advance of the Dairymen's Co-operative Company, its success and its regulation. From co-operation in cheese selling he went on to speak of co-operation among farmers in live stock selling, in buying and in politics, showing that the farmers clubs are a form of government, each club being a centre where farmers discuss their problems and keep themselves in contact with public affairs and influence the government as has never been done before under any other political system.

Following Mr. Martin's adress it was decided to organize an Odessa United Farm Women's Club in the near future.

The Enterprise and the Odessa U.F.O. Clubs are both anticipating a visit from J. J. Morrison in the near future.

"It used to be said that anybody could farm, that about all which was required was a strong back and a weak mind," mused an old farmer. "But nowadays to be a successful farmer, a feller must have a good head and a wide education in order to understand the advice ladled out to him from all sides by city men and to select for use that which will do him the least damage."

The Canadian Government Railways had a deficit of about $70,000,000 during the past year. Naturally everybody believes that if we have such a deficit added each year to our present huge War Debt it will not be long before Canada will be forced like Russia to repudiate her debts. But the Agricultural Industry had an annual loss of $110,000,000 from the years 1911-1914. And last year the western provinces lost $80,000,000 on their wheat. A deficit in a huge and basic industry like agriculture is more liable to bring financial ruin to a county than a deficit in some secondary enterprise like railroads. Certainly the railroads must not be operated again at a similar loss, and certainly agriculture must not be allowed to carry on with such losses as in the past.

Speaking of the railway deficit —This huge deficit only bears out the quotations from Seigfried. European political authority, when speaking on Canadian politics pointed out that in the past few years, Canada has been ruled by the vested interests. In Canada you hear of some huge industrial company, ending up thousands of hands, dictating its wishes to a ministry to whom its support is necessary; of some director of a railway through some region with no other line of communication, treating on equal terms with members of the Federal Government. The railway companies especially require to come to terms with the Government, for there never passes an which some new bill affecting their welfare have not to be passed. It is essential to them to have a majority on their side and if possible a ministry to bring the Bills forward in their interest. The entire history of Canada is full of these transactions."

Some of us are always inclined to doubt the part that big interests have played in influencing elections, railway building and tariff changes. But "murder will out," and at last the evil effects of such industrial monopoly of government are everywhere visible. The fact that three railway lines lie side by side over hundreds of miles of Canada, the present seventy million dollar annual railway deficit and the statement of Sir George Paish, the great English authority on finance, "that Canada has built two or three times more railway than she needs"—all these facts only serve to prove without a doubt that our Governments have had the habit of making endless and ruinous concessions to railways. The unattractive conditions in the rural districts, the unending flow of population from the land, the fostering of useless industries and their protection by manifold tariffs serve to show that city industries have received the same concessions as have railways from governments to the neglect of the farms. At last with these startling facts of railway deficits and rural depopulation the people of Canada are aware that our manner of government must change or we perish.

The County Executive anticipate holding a meeting in Napanee, on the afternoon of April 12th.

Our Language.

A French officer was trying to learn the English language. The following is his version of our mother tongue:

"When I discovered that if I was quick I was fast, that if I was tied I was fast, and if I spent too freely I was fast, I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence 'The first shall be last and the last shall be first,' I gave it up."

An Ancient Fire.

Canada has a vast coal deposit on the upper Mackenzie river that was on fire when Alexander Mackenzie discovered the river in 1789, and it has been burning ever since—a seam more than a mile long.

Alcohol From Mahua Tree.

A new source of alcohol for commercial purposes has been found in the mahua tree, which flourishes in India.

About 60,000 is the estimated population of Venice, which is built on between 70 and 80 islets.

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5 X No. 1, 3 X No. 2, extra thick shingles.
May be seen corner of Centre and Graham streets.
Special low price for cash or terms may be arranged.
GEO. A. CLIFF

OLD SPEED RECORDS.

Some Feats of Bygone Days May Be Equalled.

Now that the airplane enables one to breakfast in London, lunch in Paris, and take afternoon tea in Belgrave Square, and when even a motorist, keeping to terra firma, has just exceeded 600 miles in twelve hours, it seems ridiculous to go back to the old coaching days, and even before, to find records.

Yet some of them, when the circumstances in which they were made are considered, would be hard to beat to-day.

The story of Dick Turpin and his ride to York on his mare Black Bess is pure fiction invented by Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist; but the Edinburgh road has a true story of a galloping man, nevertheless. When, at Richmond Palace, Queen Elizabeth ended her long reign, the breath was no sooner out of her body than Sir Robert Carey slipped away unnoticed, took horse, and rode wildly to the north.

At nine on a March morning he began his ride. Late on the second day following he came to the gate of Holyrood, bore and spent with the haud of the dreadful roads on his fine clothes. But he was the first man to kiss the hand of the first of the Stuarts, the son of Mary Queen of Scots, who became James I. of England on the death of Elizabeth.

It may be taken for granted that Carey's Ride remained a record until the iron road linked London and the Modern Athens. Such a ride, in the time, even over the splendid roads of to-day, would be a big task.

Another famous man won royal favor by a similar feat. It was when that son of a butcher, Richard Wolsey, was chaplain to Henry VIII. that he was sent into the Low Countries with a letter to the Emperor Maximilian. Leaving London by boat at four o'clock one afternoon, Wolsey took horse at Gravesend, reached Dover next morning, Calais three hours later, and was with the Emperor that night.

An equally rapid return journey brought him back to the King in little more than two days. This exploit put the future Chancellor several steps up in Bluff King Hal's capricious esteem.

But as far as endurance is concerned, no airman, motorist, or modern athlete can steal the laurels of Capt. Barclay, of Ury, which is now about a century ago for wonderful feats. For instance, he drove the mail the whole way from London to Edinburgh without giving up the ribbons for a single stage.

Experts pronounce this feat only second in its great walk of a mile an hour in a thousand consecutive hours.

A very amazing feat belongs to the forties of last century, when a famous pedestrian and runner named Coates backed himself to leap a hundred hurdles in a six-mile race against a hackey on a hunter. It looked a gift for the horse, but the man won. Coates jumped his hundredth hurdle in the forty-second minute, the time limit being set at fifty.

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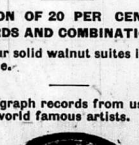

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Another Referendum

On October 20th, 1919, by a majority, nearly 400,000, the electors of Ontario voted against the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

BUT

The Province does not control importation. That is in the hands of the Dominion Government.

SO THAT

when the Dominion Government lifted the Order-in-Council which had banned importation during the war

TWO THINGS HAPPENED

(1) Ontario was flooded with liquor from other provinces.
(2) Distilleries in Ontario were able to send liquor to points within the Province on orders from other Provinces.

THEN FOLLOWED

Drunkenness—Rum Rnnning—Boot-Legging.

NOW

The Dominion Government has promised that importation shall cease, if a majority of the electors devise it. That will stop No. 1

AUTOMATICALLY

By means of a Provincial measure No. 2 will stop.

THEREFORE

Put an **X** opposite the **YES** on your ballot and make Ontario bone dry.

YOU HAVE A VOTE IF:

(1) You are a British subject.
(2) Full age of 21 years, either male or female.
(3) Resident in Canada one year before Feb. 1st, 1921.
(4) Resident in Ontario two months before Feb. 1st, 1921.

How Thieves Are Located Near the Diamond Mines In British South Africa

DIAMONDS are usually tempting things, to the dishonest, for, they are the most compact and most easily concealed form of portable property. In his book "The Diamond Mines of South Africa" Mr. Gardiner F. Williams describes some of the curious methods that are used to prevent miners from stealing diamonds.

A fine wire netting is stretched over the top of the compound, he says, to prevent the sly tossing of precious crystals over the walls, to be picked up by confederates outside the mining areas. Precautions are also taken to prevent the smuggling away of diamonds from the compounds, and all communication by the natives with persons outside the walls is carefully restricted.

Until the expiration of his contract, no native can go through the compound gate, except by special permission, or when he is taken under guard before a magistrate for some offence. If convicted, when his term of imprisonment expires, or after he has paid his fine, he must return to the compound and complete his contract. Before he leaves the compound his clothes and person are thoroughly searched.

Gems were sometimes found secreted in clothing, in shoe heels, in canes or in cans with false bottoms—in fact in anything that the natives were allowed to take out with them. Even this close inspection did not bar the practice of stealing, and there was an inexplicable trickle of fine diamonds from unlooked-for quarters, until it became known that natives on the point of leaving the compound were swallowing diamonds and conveying them away.

In 1895 one native had the nerve and capacity to swallow a lot of diamonds worth seven hundred and fifty pounds and did not appear to suffer by this strain upon his digestion. There has been only one authentic instance where a native has embedded diamonds in his flesh; this was done by a native in De Beers Convict Station, who made an incision under the shin bone and concealed several small diamonds wrapped in a rag. This native had symptoms of tetanus; the visiting physician searched the man's body, and, finding an ugly-looking wound on his leg, cut it open and to his great surprise found a rag full of diamonds. The native soon recovered, a wiser, if poorer, man.

In one instance a diamond as big as a chestnut and weighing one hundred and fifty-two carats was hidden for over seven days by this means.

The swallowing of a rough diamond is so easy, but so difficult to detect, that it was necessary to put an end to the practice by providing a longer period of detention and search. At the close of their contracts natives whose terms of service have nearly expired are placed together in a commodious room capable of holding two hundred men or more. They enter this room entirely naked. Their clothes and bagnags are deposited in sacks marked in accordance with the number on the arm-band. Blankets are supplied for clothing, and as wraps when the men are sleeping.

At the end of five days of detention, generally on Saturday morning, they are released. Meanwhile, the clothes placed in the sacks have been thoroughly searched; and departing natives are not allowed to take away with them anything except soft goods. In fact they are even required to leave their boots behind, for cunning smugglers used to insert diamonds in their boot heels so neatly that the trick could not be detected without cutting away the greater part of the sole of the boot. Boots and shoes and other articles that are not allowed to be taken from the compound are sold or given away to customers or friends before their owners leave.

Scotch Logic.

A patriotic Scotsman was present at a meeting at which an eminent Shakespearean scholar dwelt on the virtues of his favorite author. At the close the Scot approached the lecturer, and said:

"Ye think a fine lot o' Shakespeare, professor?"

"I do, sir," was the emphatic reply.

"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabbie Burns?"

"Why, there is no comparison between them."

"Maybe no, but ye tell us the nicht it was Shakespeare who wrote 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a croon.' Now, Rabbie would never hae written sic nonsense as that."

"Nonsense, sir!" cried the indignant doctor.

"Aye, just nonsense. Rabbie would hae kent that a king, or a queen either, dinna gang to bed wi' the croon on his head. He wad hang it over th' back o' a chair."

How the British Cabinet And King's Privy Council Both Came Into Existence

THE King's Privy Council, of which the world hears so much and knows so little, has had a strange and checquered history.

Time was when it was an august body which virtually ruled the kingdom. To-day it is an ornamental body whose members are "Right Honorables," but whose duties are little more than a tradition.

Centuries ago the Privy Council was the inner circle of the Great Council of the King—a picked body of archbishops and high state officials specially attached to the person of the King to act as his advisers in matters of state. They were a check on the royal authority.

Even Parliament itself had at times to bend the knee of submission to the Privy Council—as in that historic scene when James I. sent for the Journal of the House of Commons and, "with all the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council sitting round him," tore out with his own hand the "Protestation" against his interference with "Sundry Liberties, Privileges and Franchises of Parliament."

From being a formidable rival to the crown it had fallen, by the fifteenth century, to a position of absolute dependence on it, though it still retained large executive powers, including the control of Ireland and the Channel Islands, and the right to issue proclamations, with a wide judicial authority through the Courts of Star Chamber and Requests.

This process of decreasing importance continued through the following centuries. Charles I. and his successors began to resort for advice to a small group of the council's most subservient members, who were invested with the highest executive and judicial offices. They met in a small room or cabinet off the Privy Council Chamber in the Royal Palace, and thus came to be called the "Cabinet." They gradually usurped the place of the parent council.

Although even to-day the Cabinet is in theory only a committee of the Privy Council, and the council is the only instrument through which the Sovereign can exercise his prerogative, the fact is that the Privy Council is never consulted.

Such administrative duties as remained to it have since been delegated to other bodies, such as the Boards of Trade, Education, and Ministry of Health, until to-day the Privy Council, as a body has no regular duties at all. Such duties as it retains are performed by a few permanent officials and by its Judicial Committee.

Thus the Privy Council of our time is largely an ornamental and useless body of some three hundred and twenty members, including princes, statesmen, high ecclesiastics, nobles of various degrees, and a large number of men of note in different fields, who are entitled to precedence immediately after Knights of the Garter.

Its members include all ranks, from the Prince of Wales to Mr. George Barnes and Mr. Henderson, sons of labor. They must all be British subjects by natural born or naturalized, and they are appointed and can be removed at will by the King.

Only on rare occasions do they meet in full council—as when a new Sovereign is proclaimed — with the result that a man may have been a Privy Councillor for a day, a week, and never once have put his foot inside the Council Chamber after taking the oath as a member.

Meetings, it is true, are usually held, on an average, once a month; but no more than half-a-dozen members are required to form a quorum. These meetings are held in any convenient room at the Palace or of his palaces King George may be.

At the appointed hour the councillors drift into the room, where the clerk is in waiting. His Majesty enters and takes the chair, and business begins. A little exchange of conversation, the signing of a few Proclamations or Orders-in-Council, and the business ends in a pleasant gossip and smoke.

"Kind of the Bish."

The Bishop of New Guinea, while visiting the Yodda goldfield, suggested that he should read the Burial Service over the graves in the cemetery. The miners rolled up in strength to attend. The bishop read the impressive service, his voice and manners striking home to the rough miners and producing an unexpected result.

Mat Crow, a prominent man among them, was deeply affected, and at the end he strode up to the bishop, struck him heartily on the back, and broke forth:

"Boys, this is kind of the Bish! There's Alligator Jack and Red Bill; there's blank, and blank, and blank blanted here, and Gawd, He knows whether they have rested easy; we know what they were like, and we know what the warden is like who read prayers over them; he was better than nothing; but he is no good alongside a parson, and a Bishop is a fifty-parson-power in one. Boys, I move a vote of thanks to the Bish with three times three, and may we all have a Bish to plant us. Alligator Jack would be a proud man to-day if he knew what was being done for him."

A Spider Puzzle.

What makes the big garden spider shake its web so violently when molested? The controversy on the subject has been revived, and has led to some interesting speculations.

The writer of this note, however, has made independent inquiries of experienced observers. The majority, he found, rather favored the idea that the rapid vibration of the web was due to the spider's anger at being attacked, or, at any rate, disturbed. This opinion was emphatically held by one natural history authority of more than half a century standing.

One interesting theory was advanced, namely, that when an intruder set the web swinging, the spider deliberately set up a quicker set of vibrations, in order to diminish the strain upon the stability of the fabric.

The writer's own conclusion, after a number of very careful experiments during the past autumn, was that the spider, by a quick vibration of its web, endeavored to make itself invisible to the enemy, on the principle of the quickness of the hand deceiving the eye. His conclusion was strengthened by the fact that the web was made to oscillate when only the spider, and not the web, had been touched. A well-known Fellow of the Royal Society readily supported the writer's view.

Sea Lion Leather.

Large numbers of sea lions on the British Columbia coast, which destroy annually vast quantities of fish food may be slaughtered and their hides placed on the world's leather market, if a proposal now being considered by the local authorities and which has been approved by many experienced fishermen, is carried out. The sea lion weighs from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds, the hides being nearly an inch thick. These hides make a tough and durable leather such as is used in workmen's gloves and in saddles. It is stated that these animals will eat fifty pounds of fish in a day. Four hunters recently killed several hundred sea lions in one day in the Charlotte Islands, where the sport has excited great interest.

The seventy-hour work week is common in Japan.

A Slip of the Pen

POLICE RECORDS all over the world prove that the detection of forgers, like the rounding up of criminals of other classes, is a work best handled by those who have made a lifelong study of the various phases of crime and have learned to forecast the next move of the man who is plotting against the banks. Professional detectives have an immense advantage over those of the amateur variety, in that they are organized—that they are affiliated with other detectives in all sections of the country, and that it is impossible for a master man to travel as fast as the news of his flight is flashed over the telegraph wires. This is particularly true when the matter is one which concerns bank frauds. But, in spite of the theoretical advantage of the professional detective, the amateur scores—as was proved by the case of Arthur L. Moore.

The first intimation which the bank officials of Denver received of the activities of a man who appeared to be exceptionally clever with his pen, was when two cheques, for several thousand dollars each, were returned from Chicago and Omaha with the notation "No such account." Each of the cheques presumably bore the indorsement of the person who had cashed them, but, when notified that the cheque had been returned, each of the indorsers looked at the signature in amazement and emphatically disclaimed any knowledge of the transaction.

Careful examination of the indorsements proved the truth of their statements. The signatures had been written on the back of the cheques by someone who evidently belonged to the most dangerous variety of forgers—a member of the "free-hand fraternity," who depended upon his skill to reproduce the curves and shadings of the original, rather than being bound by the rubber-stamp outlines of a traced signature.

After a number of cheques of a similar kind had been reported, the matter was placed in the hands of detective agencies employed by the American Bankers' Association, and word was flashed throughout the United States to be on the lookout for a new penman who appeared to be able to imitate any style of handwriting, at will.

Less than a week later, as if in defiance of the precautions taken by the banks, another financial institution in Denver found that it had been swindled. Someone come in, presumably during the rush hour just before closing time, and had presented a cheque which precisely wiped out the balance of one of the depositors. The next day, when a smaller cheque came through, the maker was informed that his account was overdrawn, and it was only upon expert comparison of the two signatures that the larger cheque was found to be fraudulent. Three other similar cases were reported on the same day, and matters reached such a point that no paying teller in the city would cash a cheque for more than a hundred dollars without referring the matter to his superiors.

These successful forgeries all took place early in November, and either because the forger had secured enough money for his immediate needs, or because he was fearful of detection, no other cases were reported until the day after Christmas, when $1,900 was obtained on a cheque so cleverly written that the man whose name appeared on it could not swear that the signature was not really his.

This incident proved that the forger was still in Denver, and it also led Paying Teller Kretschmer, of the International Trust Company, to hope that he might be the one to effect the capture of the elusive handwriting expert. The police of the city and the detectives assigned to the case by the various banks' protective associations were frankly at their wits' ends. They claimed that comparison of the cheques showed nothing in common beyond the fact that the swindler was addicted to the use of even figures — probably because it took the teller less time to count out the money — and that it was next to impossible to spot the forgeries in advance. They, therefore advised great care in handling any cheques made out to "Cash," the way in which the fraudulent orders had been drawn, and also reported that they were doing everything possible to locate the criminal.

Kretschmer accordingly kept his eyes wide open, and during the rush which preceded the closing hour on New Year's Eve, spotted a slip of the pen on a cheque presented by a man whom he had never seen before. The signature was apparently perfect—but the cheque was made out to "Cash" with a distinctive "h" and there were two lines under the extra ciphers.

The paying teller waited for nothing more. He was convinced that he had the man for whom the police had been searching for two months, and a sharp clang of the alarm bell flashed the signal to guard the doors. The man in front of the teller's booth snapped his hand back to his hip pocket, but a gang inside the cage showed him that his move had come too late. Kretschmer had him covered, and an instant later, detectives closed in from the rear, effectually ending the career of Arthur L. Moore — a master forger who worked alone, and whose capture was due solely to the fact that his pen slipped once too often.

There are 200,000 more coal miners in Great Britain at the present time than there were in 1913.

Jocular Judges.

One of the best stories told of the famous Mr. Justice Maule concerns an occasion when he was presiding at the Guildford Assizes in a murder case.

During the progress of the case in question, the counsel for the crown put a little girl into the box who was five or six years old. The counsel for the defence objected to the child being sworn, saying that it was impossible she could understand the nature of the oath.

"There may be something in what you say," said Maule. "Come up, my dear, and sit by me." The child was lifted up to the bench.

"Now, my child, you are going to be asked some questions."

"Yes, sir."

"Now, supposing you were a naughty little girl, and told stories, do you know where you would go to?"

"No, sir," answered the child.

"Neither do I," said Maule; "an excellent answer. Swear the witness."

The story is told by Mr. F. C. Philips in "My Varied Life." Mr. Philips tells of another judge, Mr. Baron Martin. At the same Assizes he was trying a man for murder, and he summed up to the jury dead against the prisoner. The jury, however, took a merciful view of the case and returned a verdict of manslaughter. Baron Martin was always brief in his sentences and never attempted to harrow a prisoner's feelings.

"Prescsoner at the Bar," said the Scotsman, "you're the luckiest man I ever came across. Tak' penal servitude for life."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HAS NO PAIN NOW

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Kiever.

Vancouver, B.C.—"I am pleased to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me a lot of good. I can now walk about without the aid of a support and feel real strong again. A nurse advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and it is certainly helping me. It seems like Heaven to be relieved after months of pain."—Mrs. H. W. Baker, 3874 10th Ave. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Bonnie Lea, N. B.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines and they have done me a lot of good. Since then I have been able to do my housework and I have a lot of work to do as we live on a farm. Seeing your advertisement in the papers was what made me think of writing to you. I hope this may help some one else."—Mrs. Wm. B. Kiever, Upper New Horton, Albert Co., N.B.

The reason women write such letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. and tell their friends what they are helped is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives. Freed from their illness they want to pass the good news along to other suffering women that they also may be relieved.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Rev. Peter's "Slip."

Rev. Peter Bryce, of the Ontario Referendum Committee, is a Scot, and when he makes his appearance before a gathering of Presbyterians he seldom fails to let it be known that he came from the "land of the heather." But this almost led to his undoing at a meeting before the men's club of a Presbyterian church in Toronto, the other evening. Announcing that he contemplated next summer visiting the land of his birth, where his grandmother, mother and two brothers still live, he exclaimed: "I'm going there just as soon as we make Ontario 'dry'."

The audience instantly observed the wrong construction that could be placed on Mr. Bryce's remark, and the gathering was convulsed with laughter. For a moment Rev. Peter appeared perplexed, but he soon discovered the cause of the merriment, and "no one laughed more heartily than himself.

Best Culture In India.

In Bengal there are about seventy millions of people, and they have of perhaps the best culture in India at the present time. The language as a written language is only fifty years old. Though for over a thousand years it has been a dialect, there is in Indian history unfortunately no trace of Bengali having been an important literary tongue. The language originates from Sanscrit, the mother tongue from which every other Indian language has borrowed its alphabet, grammar, and vocabulary; but, unlike the others, Bengali never darks from gathering new materials. There are numerous Persian, French, Arabic, and English words incorporated in it, and the wonder of it is that, instead of having been degraded into some vulgar form like pidgin-English, Bengali has become the most literary, scientific, and perhaps the most philosophic of modern Indian languages.

A Recommendation.

"Have you really done anything to deserve the gratitude of the people?"

"Yes," the candidate responded. "I have, though they do not know it. I haven't made a larger number of speeches than I was tempted to make."

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE
Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

M. Saad's Final Close-Out Sale!

Prices Further Cut Down to Quick Sell Balance of Stock Before I Go Away.

THRILLING PRICE-SLAUGHTER! BEST BARGAINS YOU'VE SEEN IN YEARS!

Sale Now at It's Best.

Women's $1.50 Aprons
The first 25 women who enter our store on Monday morning, April 11, will have the privelege of buying Coverall Aprons for 59c.

10c TOILET SOAP, 5 BARS 15c.
Saturday morning, April 9th, from 9 to 12 o'clock we will sell assorted 10c Toilet Soaps, 5 bars for.....

Biggest and Best Sale M. Saad Ever Held

Folks, I've come to Save You Money

I have a very important message to tell you folks who are tired paying high prices for necessities.

A few days ago Mr. M. Saad wrote to me. "Come," said he, "put on a sale for me, before I go to Europe, that will be the one big, startling sensation of the season. Make it a sale so full of human interest that it will be the talk among people for miles around. Take charge of my stock—hunt high and low—here—there—everywhere—unearth bargains—find goods people want. Then slash—smash—slaughter prices; forget the cost because I want to make this a record-breaker," said Mr. Saad.

I have taken him at his word. If you will read this big advertisement carefully you will see what remarkable bargains I am giving you from Mr. Saad's stock. I have cut prices in a ruthless and shameful manner, and if you come to this sale you can buy cheaper and save more good dollars than you ever thought possible.

Yours for Low Prices,
GLENN BOYD, Sales Conductor.

EXTRA
Boys' $1.00 Long Sleeve Jerseys
49c.

$2.50 Voile Waists $1.25
$2 Dressing Sacques $1.10
59c. Hosiery, Pair 25c.
Men's $15 Raincoats $7.95
Boys' 75c. Blouses 39c.
Child's 1.25 Dresses 59c
Men's 75c Underwear 35c.
White Cotton, 4 yds. $1.00
20c Towelling, yard 16½c.
Women's 10c. Hdks. 5c.

Men's Canvas Gloves 10c
$2.00 Fancy Linens 85c
Child's Sweaters 45c.
Men's Dress Shirts $1.49
Women's 10c Hdkfs. 5c.

M. SAAD,
Dundas Street,
Next to Standard Bank, Napanee

Wilson's Hardware Store

Housecleaning Time is Here

We have a **Paint** for every **Purpose** and a **Brush** to put it on.

For Your Walls and Ceilings

Martin-Senour Neu-Tone Paint

(The paint with a velvety surface)

Martin-Senour Gloss Paint.

Muresco, Alabastine.

For Your Floors & Woodwork

Martin-Senour products in: Ground Color, Wood-lac, Varnish Stain, "Marbleite" Varnish, Porch Paint and Floor Paints in all shades.

—also—

The Famous Degrah Varnish.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

MILLIONS IN PROFITS

are being paid to the shareholders of Northern Ontario's Gold Mines.

Are you getting your share?

The experience gained in fifteen years of active connection with these mines will help you to participate in these splendid profits.

Complete information on Request

HOMER L. GIBSON & CO.

703-4-5 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. TORONTO

1-21 15-c

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store, Napanee
6-3-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

DR. J. B. WILLOUGHBY

has been appointed Medical Representative of the Department of Soldier's Civil Re-establishments for the Napanee District. Cases eligible for treatment by above department should call on Dr. Willoughby.

J. L. MELVILLE,
Director of Administration for Eastern Ontario.
16-b

Smoke your meat the new way! "Essence of Smoke" gives a delicious flavor and is so easy to use. Directions with each bottle. At WALLACE'S.

Notice to Public.

In case you harbor any fear as to your sale being my first one, don't worry as I will have an experienced man at my elbow "if needed." List that sale with me for best results. Orders and attention at Campbell House, Napanee.

H. W. GALLAGHAR,
The People's Auctioneer.
Adolphustown.

'Phone 10, ring 1-3.

Varnish your floors, linoleums and furniture with "Copalline". It stands water best, dries hard and with a good gloss, and does not darken floors. For sale in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

Candy.

Get a 1-lb. box at H. W. KELLY'S, he is selling them during Easter holidays for 50c. Fresh in.

Do Your Own Graining.

Let us show you the "Campbell" way. It is so easy and you'll be delighted with the results. Ask at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Five Roses Flour.

Buy Five Roses Flour, Harvest Queen flour, Quaker flour and pastry flour, also pure ground flax oil cake meal, calf meal, etc., from

FRANK H. PERRY,
'Phone 130

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association

Will ship hogs, cattle and sheep NEXT MONDAY. Highest returns. All stock insured against loss.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

M. Saad Ready for Long Journey Homeward.

M. Saad, the popular dry goods merchant, of Napanee, will leave for New York city April 17th, and immediately sail for Europe. He will land at Paris and thence go by rail to Marseilles from whence he will take a boat through the Mediterranean Sea, landing at Beirut, Syria, thence by rail to Damascus. Mr. Saad is going home to visit his parents, whom he has not seen in 12 years. Mr. Saad has placed his store in the hands of a sales conductor who will hold a big sale and attempt to close out the stock before Mr. Saad leaves. The sale is advertised elsewhere in this issue.

Two or More Things Every Farmer Should do.

If you have an auto top or buggy top needing repairs take it to the **M. B. MILLS CO.**, and get it done right away, NOW, before the spring rush. Also if you want CUSTOM HATCHING or BABY CHICKS place your order NOW, as our order book is filling fast. Eleven incubators in commission, five hatches off already. Bring us all your surplus hens and chicks any day and get top prices. And lastly remember that we are selling all kinds of P.L.F. SHARES AT A REDUCTION from last year's prices. Come to us for breeding cockerels.

The M. B. MILLS CO.,
Foot of John Street.
'Phones: Residence, 298, shop 103. 16-d

Don't fail to use Instant Louse Powder under your setting hens. Large tins 35c. at WALLACE'S only.

RUPTURE EXPERT HERE

Seely, Famous in this Specialty, Called to Kingston.

F. H. Seeley, of Chicago and Philadelphia, the noted truss expert, will personally be at the Chateau Belvidere and will remain in Kingston Thursday only, April 14th. Mr. Seeley says: "The Spermatic Shield will not only retain any case of rupture perfectly, but contracts the opening in 10 days on the average case. Being a vast advancement over all former methods—exemplifying instantaneous effects immediately appreciable and withstanding any strain or position. This instrument received the only award in England and in Spain producing results without surgery, injections, medical treatment or prescriptions. Mr. Seeley has documents from the United States Governments, Washington, D. C., for inspection. All charity cases without charge, or any interested call, he will be glad to show same without charge or fit them if desired. Business demands prevent stopping at any other place in this section.

P.S.—Every statement in this notice has been verified by the Federal and State Courts.—F. H. Seeley.

Home Office, 117 North Dearborn St., Chicago.

Milk cans, Dairy pails, Royal Purple and Grofast calf meals. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

THE "NATIONAL"
LEAVES TORONTO 11.00 P.M. DAILY
via G.T., T. & N.O. and C.N.Rys.
via Parry Sound and Sudbury
Leave Toronto 5.45 p.m. Daily except Sunday
STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT
Tickets and full information from nearest Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railway Agent.

100

Canadian National—Grand Trunk

17-6-t

FOR FORD CARS

Sedans-Coupe-Touring-Runabouts-1-ton Trucks-Tractors and Tractor Implements

See PAUL & SMITH,

NAPANEE FORD DEALERS

GARAGE—Dundas St. East. Phone 198

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

Tuesday, 8.00—Annual meeting of S. S. Board of Management.
Wednesday, 8.00—Union midweek service.
Thursday, 7.30—C.G.I.T. meet.
Sunday, 9.—Morning Class.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting

For Your Furs.

Better than Moth Balls and not disagreeable to use "Red Cedar Flakes", 25c. a largs package, at WALLACE'S.

Paint Up!

Martin-Senour 100 per cent. pure paint, gives absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Try it. Sold only at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Best Price on Paint.

We are clearing out some well-known brands. You can get white for inside or outside use and many colors, at lowest price. Don't miss this! WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Hogs and Cattle Wanted.

Will ship hogs and calves on Monday, April 11th, and pay the highest prices for hogs and calves. Hold your hogs and see what you make on one load of hogs. Fat cattle and milch cows wanted.

FRED WILSON,
Telephone 226.

The Napanee Women's Institute.

The regular meeting of the Napanee Women's Institute will be held at 2.30 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, April 12th, in the Agricultural Office. The president and the district secretary for Lennox county are expected to be present and will give addresses on the work of the Institute.

Clean up Your Premises.

Now is the time to begin cleaning up your back yards. Some yards are in anything but presentable condition and now that the farmers are beginning to "work on the land," the town folk might also make a start. Clean up and do not wait for the annual civic announcement, and the visit of the police and sanitary officers.

Bell Company Refused Measure Rate System.

Ottawa, April 2—The Board of Railway Commissioners in their judgment on the application of the Bell Telephone Company for increased rates refuses a measured rate system to the company. The company is granted long distance and service connection charges together with ten per cent. in addition on exchange revenue.

ANCTION SALES

H. W. Gallagher will sell for Fred Wilson on the Jas. Dowling farm, two miles east of Centreville, all his farm stock and implements, on Wednesday, April 13th, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. W. Gallagher will sell for John N. Richmond, on pt. lots 12 and 13, con. 8, Richmond township, on Tuesday, April 12th, at 12 o'clock noon, all his farm stock and implements, pure bred Durham cows and bull, grade cows, pigs, etc., Overland touring car.

Horse Racing Schedule.

J. Metcalfe, Secretary of the Thousand Island Short Skip Racing Circuit, recently organized in Kingston at a representative gathering of prominent horsemen from all over Eastern Ontario, has nearly completed the schedule. Only at three places do the dates remain unfixed. Proposed dates were sent forward by the Executive and all the clubs have replied accepting them but three and in the course of a day or two it is expected that the dates will be definitely settled. There will be no racing in Kingston until July, when there will be a grand three days meet, July 23rd, 25th and 26th. Kingston will take the whole of Ontario east of Toronto as well as Northern New York State at these races as no events will be staged to interfere with the success of the meet. The first meet will take place at Picton, May 23-4, to be followed at Belleville, June 2-3, Napanee July 1-2, Belleville, July and August, one day in each month, Gananoque, Aug. 3-4, Brockville, Smith's Falls and Perth have yet to be heard from.

WHAT CAUSES GAS ON THE STOMACH

It is caused by fermenting, sour waste matter in the intestines. This old, foul matter should be thoroughly cleaned out with simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. This acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel, removing old accumulated matter you never thought was in your system. Adler-i-ka relieves ANY CASE gas on the stomach. EXCELLENT for sour stomach and chronic constipation. Guards against appendicitis. Wallace's Drug Store, Ltd.

Best Elephant White Lead, pure boiled Linseed Oil, best Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Etc., all at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

A Fine Assortment of Fabrics to Select from

Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds

as well as

Plain Indigo Blues and Mixture Greys

Leave Your Order Early for Your New Spring Suit

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 8.00—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Confirmation class.
Monday, 7.30—Vestry meeting.

NEAR POST OFFICE

Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

LLOYD GEORGE MOBBED.

Birmingham Has Now Wiped Out Stain on Its History.

Premier Lloyd George recently received the freedom of the city of Birmingham. Thus Birmingham removes the reproach of twenty years. I was a witness of the attempts at his destruction made on that fateful winter night in 1901, at the height of the Boer War, by a mob of 50,000 Birmingham people. In the process they wrecked their beautiful city hall and were only dispersed by a baton charge of the police who had already suffered many casualties from flying missiles. In the melee that ensued one man was killed and many were seriously injured. At the urgent request of the then mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Lloyd George was induced to don the uniform of a police officer and march out with a squad through the crowd.

Fortunately, he was not recognized, and so escaped.

Mr. Herbert Du Parcq in his four-volume biography of the Premier has, however, recorded that the latter was only persuaded to accede to the request by the strong representations of the police chief that by refusing to adopt such a course Mr. Lloyd George was seriously jeopardizing the safety of his friends and protectors.

Shortly after the affair the late W. C. Caine, M.P., met Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the lobby of the House of Commons and twitted him with Birmingham's failure to accomplish its design. "What's the matter with Birmingham?" he said. To which the famous Colonial Secretary replied, cryptically: "What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

The bitterness engendered lasted many months and all the civic representatives connected with the affair lost their seats at the next municipal contests as a result.

One public man was heard, however, to remark that the next time Lloyd George visited Birmingham it would be as a Cabinet Minister. It was a daring forecast in those strenuous days, but it was literally fulfilled. After five years Lloyd George revisited Birmingham as President of the Board of Trade in the Campbell-Bannerman Government.

As chief steward of the meeting I had to direct him to the platform owing to the awkward access. Consequently I had the thrilling experience of witnessing the tumultuous reception then accorded him. Mr. Lloyd George in the opening sentence of that speech exercised some of the wizardry which has now become proverbial. "When I took my ticket for Birmingham," he said, "the booking clerk at London asked me if I would like to insure." The laughter that followed put speaker and audience at ease and even on friendly terms.

At the banquet which followed the meeting Mr. Lloyd George remarked that for years he had been conscious of something in the back of his mind, and when he tried to recollect he realized that it was "that Birmingham meeting."

The roll of Birmingham's freemen is not a long one.

The names inscribed thereon are practically all those of men who have personally served the city itself. Only in rare instances, as in the case of the late Earl Roberts, V.C., for his services in the Boer War, does Birmingham go outside in the conferring of this honor.—Sydney T. Checkland in Toronto Star Weekly.

Our Wealth.

Canada's national wealth is computed at $17,600,000,000, or about $200 per capita, the chief items being: Agriculture, over $5,000,000,000; railways, $2,000,000,000; manufacturing, $2,000,000,000; current production, $3,500,000,000; real estate and houses, $3,500,000,000.

Arabian desert natives neither smoke nor drink.

Paint, Oils, Putty, Glass, Stains Varnishes. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Shorey will conduct the services next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
11.45—Sunday School.
The Young People's Union Monday 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

UP-TO-DATE DOCTORS.

How University of Toronto Keeps In Touch With Graduates.

Out of a total of 3,014 doctors in the Province of Ontario, 2,201 are graduates of the University of Toronto.

There are 932 doctors in the county of York, 895 of whom are Toronto 'Varsity men.

But as far away from the home district as Algoma, the doctors are one hundred per cent. University of Toronto men—39 in all.

The following table showing the number of physicians in the different counties of Ontario is interesting, not only for purposes of comparison but to show how the influence of Toronto is spreading, through the medium of these leading men in each community, throughout the province.

County.	No. of Doctors.	Graduate of U. of T.
Algoma	39	39
Brant	46	36
Bruce	49	44
Carleton	141	36
Dufferin	32	32
Elgin	46	36
Essex	66	45
Frontenac	55	10
Grey	45	43
Haldimand	20	13
Halliburton	6	4
Halton	23	15
Hastings	51	26
Huron	45	43
Kenora	14	7
Kent	54	40
Lambton	46	35
Lanark	32	12
Leeds and Grenville	54	13
Lennox and Addington	20	9
Lincoln	39	33
Manitoulin	7	1
Middlesex	121	45
Muskoka	27	20
Nipissing	16	15
Norfolk	26	23
Northumberland and Durham	66	24
Ontario	39	39
Oxford	51	47
Parry Sound	26	9
Peel	9	11
Perth	36	36
Peterboro	36	27
Prescott and Russell	27	3
Prince Edward	22	7
Rainy River	8	7
Renfrew	54	7
Simcoe	78	78
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	47	11
Sudbury	34	7
Thunder Bay	31	17
Timiskaming	22	15
Victoria	33	21
Waterloo	58	52
Welland	46	41
Wellington	63	51
Wentworth	146	146
York	932	865

Number of graduates in the United States, 608.

The faculty of medicine does not lose touch with these doctors it has trained. That continued contact with its graduates is one of the greatest features of a large university. Our physicians are virtually members of a guild, which has the power to select its members by means of long courses of study, (five or six years), stiff examinations, and a term of what might be called "apprenticeship" in hospitals.

But even after commencing practice, the doctors, as members of the Ontario Medical Association, are kept in organized touch with their profession.

And for over a year, the University of Toronto, working in affiliation with the Ontario Medical Association, has been providing postgraduate instruction for doctors throughout the province. This instruction takes the form partly of lectures given locally wherever the doctors of a given district desire to meet, and partly of clinics held in the various hospitals of Toronto.

By such a scheme, any doctor anywhere in the province is enabled at very small cost to receive instruction in the latest and most excellent methods of medical and surgical practice.

This scheme, just a year old, and not yet developed to its full extent, has already proved a great success, a large number of such courses and clinics having been held.

What this plan means to the medical profession of Ontario can not be overestimated.

For in medical and educational circles there have been a group of people who have maintained that it is not necessary to train all medical students up the high point of efficiency. They believe that, for certain types of practice, such as those in strictly rural districts, a training merely in the established routine of practice is all that should be required. The University of Toronto decidedly disagrees with this theory. All students must attain an equal standard of efficiency. For those who desire to become specialists rather than general practitioners, the faculty of medicine now has the facilities for advanced study and research that formerly could only be obtained abroad. But the practitioner in the remotest of rural districts has the same fundamental grounding as the specialist in Queen's Park.

And the growing university, with its great laboratories, clinics, and affiliated hospitals, is always available for the refreshing of the physicians of the province, for their instruction in new methods and discoveries, or for their research, if any of them discovers light upon a problem of science.—Toronto Star Weekly.

The Final.

"We are on the downward path!" said Mr. Huskwith, angrily. "We are spending beyond our income! Soon we shall be bankrupt! What will you do then?" Dramatic pause, broken by a few snores. "I warn you, you will be like the Prodigal Son—glad to eat the food that the swine did eat. But"—he gazed about him ferociously—"that will come to an end! And what will you do then?" A sleepy voice from his wife answered his question. "Eat the pigs!" it said.

Masters & Tierney

Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

'Phones:
Office 30. Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

WINDOW SHADES.
POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS

8-tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Scalp Treatments and Facial Massage, Manicuring and Hair Dressing. MARINELLO BEAUTY PARLOR, 212½ Front St., Belleville. Phone 1041.

Market Grocery.

A full supply of fresh Garden Seeds in this week. See us before buying. St. Lawrence sugar, choice groceries, Teas and Coffee.

THOMPSON BROS.

Springtime means Kodak time. Let your boy or girl know the keen delight of making pictures of familiar things around the home. Kodaks and Brownies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

Don't forget about your **Coffee.** When you want something extra try 1 lb. of **Kelly's Famous Coffee.** Ground fresh every day none can equal it one spoonful is equal to two spoons of any other kind. One trial will convince you. At H. W. KELLY'S grocery.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

America's greatest character actor of the screen, Frank Keenan, in "SMOLDERING EMBERS." Your last chance to see Mr. Keenan in pictures.

Also our famous serial Queen, Ruth Roland, in the best serial ever screened, "RUTH OF THE ROCKIES."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Edith Roberts in a special attraction, "ALIAS MISS DODD."

And next episode of Elmo Lincoln in "THE FLAMING DISC."

Also a comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big double show, Lionel Barrymore in a special comedy drama, "THE GREAT ADVENTURE."

And Owen Moore in a Selznick super-special, "THE POOR SIMP."

Also Harold Lloyd, the king of all comedians, in a screaming two-reel comedy, "HIGH AN DDIZZY."

Admission Monday and Tuesday only, 10 and 20c.

Orchestra Wednesday night.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Hast thou not known? Hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? There is no searching of his understanding.

He giveth power to the faint: and to them that have no might, he increaseth strength.

Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall: but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength: they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint: Isa. 40, 28-31.

I pray our dear Father that we may study and memorize His word much more; and that the Sunday school children may have His precious promises stored up in their hearts—and memories for present and future use.

A BIBLE LOVER.

$50 to $5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

—No better life investment available
—No better security obtainable
—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
—Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
—Not affected by trade depression
—Free from Dominion Income Tax
—No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase:

Two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. Rates cut one-half last October.

BUY YOUR CEMENT AND SHINGLES NOW

before freights advance.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

45tf

STRAND THEATRE!

Our Motto: Good Shows at Popular Prices.

Road Shows and Vaudeville.

Good Shows

all

This Week

M. MAKER, - Proprietor.

OTHER TABLETS NOT ASPIRIN AT ALL

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Genuine Aspirin

If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, you are not getting Aspirin—only an acid imitation.

The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages can be had at drug stores.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN
Barrister and Solicitor
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John 26m Street, Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

The Emu.

Among the indigenous birds of Queensland the emu is one of the most interesting. It rivals the ostrich for the cathollcity of its feeding. In the stomach of a specimen which was recently killed were found four pennies and five halfpennies. Other things found inside the emu were: Nine 2½ inch nails, five marbles, one pump connection, one umbrella ferrule, one key, one medal, one clock wheel, (2½ inches in diameter), two studs, three buttons, one safety pin, two staples, three washers, and 24 pieces of broken china, while a large pin was found embedded in the liver. The emu was only young, and was a fine specimen.

Fifteen Thousand Homeless.

MANILA, P.I., April 4. — Fifteen thousand persons were rendered homeless by a fire Saturday night, the most destructive here in more than twenty years, which destroyed three thousand homes in the northern section of the city, a native quarter, known as the San Lazaro districts.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Capreol business section had a bad fire.

A cyclone struck a New Jersey town.

Christian Workers' Convention is in session in Toronto.

Navigation opens at Montreal, the earliest in forty years.

Few places in province where proxies allowed registration.

Windsor Citizens' Liberty League will publish a daily newspaper.

All races and sects in Silicia are agitating for French mandate.

Oklahoma fruit crops have been largely destroyed by cold spell.

The Greeks are advancing, and claim they will occupy Angora.

Stratford Baptist church leaves church to join the Presbyterians.

Greek forces in Asia Minor are in possession of the Bagdad railway.

Geo. Bayne, Chief Inspector, Hudson Bay Co., at Winnipeg, is dead.

New Yorkers may have to pay 30 per cent. more for their telephones.

The Ontario Library Association held its annual meeting in Toronto.

A man and his wife were thrown from an auto at Toronto and injured. Confusion and disappointment in registration booths over early closing.

Henry Brubacher, Kitchener, died soon after returning home in funeral.

Nevada has passed a law making lethal gas the instrument in executions.

Col. Bishop, famous "ace," addresses the Military Institute in Toronto.

Dominions of Toronto won the bank hockey championship of eastern Canada.

Promoters in Broken Hills, Nevada, offer $800,000 for Carpentier-Dempsey bout.

Independent Labor Party in Britain has voted against giving advice to Lenine.

WEDNESDAY.

Plans of Empire naval policy sent to Ottawa.

Montreal liquor dealers are tricked with raised cheques.

C. P. R. gross earnings in 1920 were $216,641,349.

Ottawa landlords form a league to oppose Fair Rental Bill.

The United States hockey titular series will open on Friday.

Nineteen smallpox cases were discovered in New York city.

Archbishop Mannix discussed the Irish situation with the Pope.

Hon. Manning Doherty arrived at St. John, N.B., on Tuesday.

Urgent need for more election list revisers in Toronto emphasized.

Canada's Merchant Marine statement was read in the Commons.

Hamilton Labor Council unions executive join to fight wage cuts.

Union painters of Toronto sign agreement with master painters.

Secession from the British Independent Labor party by the left wing.

Charles Paddock again tied the world's record in 100-yard dash.

Moose Jaw branch of Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance threatens to strike.

John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, died on his way from California.

The Newfoundland sealing steamers have encountered a large herd of seals.

The University of Toronto hockey team was tendered a banquet by the S. P. A.

An anarchist band from the United States is directing explosions in German cities.

Sir Henry Drayton says Canadians must not buy in expensive markets. Buy home-grown fruits and vegetables.

Six men and two women were killed and seventy-five injured when two tons of fireworks and gunpowder exploded in Chicago on Tuesday.

THURSDAY.

Teachers demand right to bargain collectively.

M. Viviani presented credentials to President Harding.

Cambridge defeated Oxford in the annual boat race.

Radical changes suggested in High School curriculum.

Immigration was discussed in the House of Commons.

Mrs. Hurd again won the North and South golf title.

Jawan Mas invited Gen. Leonard Woods to visit Nippon.

U. S. and Canadian oarsmen will adjust conflicting dates.

Greek gunboats have begun a blockade of Asia Minor.

Life-saving boats commenced patrol of Toronto harbor.

Victoria Council to call conference on a separate province.

Orange luncheon clubs may be opened in various cities.

An unknown man leaps in the lake at Toronto and is drowned.

Duke of Devonshire to re-enter municipal life in England.

Capt. M. B. Galbraith, M.C., D.F.C., was killed at Camp Borden.

Hon. W. Rollo would like private employment agencies abolished.

Saunders five-man bowling team of Toronto are American champions.

Smallpox quarantine against Ottawa and Hull district is removed.

The United States Railway operations showed a deficit for January.

Vienna and Budapest have both asked ex-Emperor Charles to leave.

The next meeting of the Supreme Council will be at Bardolina, in Italy.

Lawrence O'Neill, Lord Mayor of Dublin, will visit the United States.

Civil servants increased from 30,988 in 1913 to 46,605 at the end of 1920.

Dr. L. R. W. Irving is named as superintendent of Calgary's hospital system.

New Brunswick Government is to embark on no new enterprises for five years.

Saskatchewan Court of Appeal quashes conviction of wholesale liquor house.

FRIDAY.

Poet county substitutes O. T. A. for Scott Act.

Rope-runners win legal battle in Michigan.

Graduate Nurses' Association convenes at Hamilton.

Valera says the Sinn Fein will contest all Irish elections.

The Peterboro intermediates are champions of the O.A.B.A.

A French-Canadian will attempt to swim the English Channel.

Flax and oil bonuses were discussed in the House of Commons.

Walter Dalrymple of Carp was killed by a train at Mallorytown.

Central Europe's "Little Entente" threatens to invade Hungary.

An enormous concourse attended funeral of late Cardinal Gibbons.

Turks in Constantinople return thanks for victory over the Greeks.

Hon. Manning Doherty expects cattle embargo to go by mid-summer.

Trustees urge free text books and free entry to high schools of province.

Ex-Emperor Charles is marching to Budapest at the head of an army.

Sir Robert Horne has been appointed British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Toronto syndicate bought an issue of $6,000,000 Ontario treasury bonds.

Montreal man, completing term for bigamy, charges his wife with bigamy.

David Patterson was found dead of exposure in the woods near Parrsboro, N.S.

Customs and Inland Revenue Departments are being merged in several places.

Increased indemnities is proposed for members of the British Columbia legislature.

Ewart Faulkner, aged 14, died from a fall in Fort William Y.M.C.A. gymnasium.

The Toronto Education Board will not expropriate Sunnyside Orphanage property.

Leonard McKay and Eva Crowell were burned to death in a hotel at Barrington, N.S.

Steps are being taken for repealing the Canada Temperance Act in Quebec prior to May 1.

SATURDAY.

Ex-Kaiser Charles will leave Hungary at once.

Miss Isabel Jones wins University women's scholarship.

Liquor fine in Hull on Friday amounted to $6,000.

Lieut.-Governor Clarke pays first official visit to Hamilton.

Masked robber murders aged farmer at Chipman, Alta.

The strike of the British coal miners is now in its 5th week.

Rev. C. E. Simmons reports China famine now at crucial point.

Anglican divinity students will go as missionaries to Baffin Land.

McCrea Bill regarding electric railway fares referred to committee.

A fight to a finish is on between landlords and tenants in Chicago.

Vancouver Returned Soldiers' Club closes after six years' operation.

Oxford-Cambridge track team will meet Yale-Harvard in Harvard stadium.

Dyce McAvoy, young Elizabethtown farmer, found dead from exposure.

Woodstock won Amsden Trophy; Toronto Goodall Trophy... in whist congress.

Windsor Collegiate basketball team won the western championship at London.

Frank Dwyer of Montreal found dead seated by roadside near St. Catharines.

Lord Peel will resign the Irish Vice-royalty and be succeeded by Lord Talbot.

Anglican House of Bishops and Synod Committee fail to choose Keewatin bishop.

Cash wheat declined 4½c at Winnipeg, making a total decline of 16¼c in the last three days.

MONDAY.

Revival of peace rumors for Ireland.

Turks send out reports of victories over Greeks.

U. S. likely to make separate peace with Germany.

Sixteen hundred meat packers in Toronto strike.

Fierce blizzard scatters Newfoundland seal herds.

Sterling exchange in New York is quoted at $3.91½.

Fifteen thousand were made homeless in Manila fire.

Dye industry to be protected in United States tariff.

Transport workers may curtail British coal strike.

Mrs. Lloyd George to speak in Taunton by-election.

Railway Commission refused measured telephone system.

Potatoes sold at Belleville at 40 and 50 cents a bag wholesale.

Toronto's soccer season was opened on Saturday before big crowds.

Chatham Chinese have opened a club, with library and reading room.

Kent tobacco and sugar beet growers say they will grow grain this year.

The seventh chess game between Lasker and Capablanca was a draw.

Toronto Internationals beat Camp Bentinck, Ga., on Saturday, by 4 to 0.

Miss Lydia Barham died at Port Hope, aged 100 years and 5 months.

Toronto was plainly seen Sunday night from Jordan Station, across the lake.

A gold strike is reported on the banks of Petawa river, near Pembroke.

Germany is said to be shipping goods here disguised as Swiss products.

Printers' Unions of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton join in a wage fight.

Twenty-four thousand new names were registered in Toronto for the referendum vote.

Col. D. Carnegie, jr., has given $5,000 toward the enforcement of the Volstead Act in Tarrytown.

Stephen Leacock addresses a meeting in Toronto on the prohibition will not be good for Ontario.

B. C. Legislature Prorogued.

VICTORIA, B.C., April 4. — The first session of the fifteenth Legislature of British Columbia terminated on Saturday night, when Lieutenant-Governor Nichols attended and gave royal assent to some seventy bills out of a total of 85 measures introduced. Premier John Oliver announced that a session will be held in October or November to solve municipal finance problems. The supply bill, covering all sums voted during the last week for carrying on Government for the ensuing year, amounted to $20,626,000, the largest in the province's history.

HOW'S THIS?

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—cure Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh. We do not claim to cure any other disease.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a liquid, taken internally, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All Druggists. Circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio

SITUATION IS GRAVE

Railwaymen Will Back Strikers in Coal Mines.

British Government Faces Another Serious Crisis—Coalitionist M. P. Suggests as Solution That Date of Decontrol Might Be Postponed for Two Months, Though It Would Cost Country an Enormous Sum.

LONDON, April 4.—A grave development of the national coal crisis is reported Sunday. Meetings of railwaymen in thirteen important districts passed resolutions instructing their delegates to Wednesday's conference to support action in behalf of the miners.

Meanwhile no practical move has been made to bring together the Government, owners and miners. Arthur Henderson, however, expressed the hope that an effort would be made in this direction and the country looks to Parliament to take action.

No serious disorders have occurred as yet in the great mining strike, although a number of the coal mines have been left by the pump men and engineers to be flooded, and the men are said to be displaying an ugller temper, especially in South Wales. Fears are expected that there may be a much wider withdrawal of the engineers and pump men, and the Government is taking all necessary precautions.

The Board of Trade issued official order rationing and reducing coal for the British navy, and prohibited street signs are prohibited, the regulations being virtually identical with those issued during the strike in 1919. It is expected that there may be issued for the drastic rationing of coal for lighting purposes, householders being reduced to one hundredweight weekly, and factories and business concerns to fifty per cent. of their normal consumption.

Food supplies are ample for the present, according to the Board of Trade, and there is no anxiety on this score unless a breakdown in transport occurs.

Long statements were sent out on Sunday for publication, by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, in behalf of the Government and by Arthur Henderson and Frank Hodges for the miners, justifying the opposing attitudes. Some of the newspapers even accuse the Government of heedlessly precipitating the crisis by premature removal of control over the industry.

The Chancellor bases his case chiefly and bases his statement upon the impossibility of asking taxpayers to shoulder further burdens in order to subsidize the coal industry, or of submitting to intimidations aimed at forcing the Government to agree to such a subsidy.

Alfred Bigland, Coalition Unionist for Birkenhead, who was a member of the Grand Committee of the House of Commons on "Defence of the Realm" bill, makes the suggestion that the right solution for the dispute is to rescind the bill and make the time limit for control on May 30 instead of March 31. He infers that the committee agreed to the earlier date because the Government seemed persuaded that the mine owners would suggest a scale of wages acceptable to the miners. He admits that a postponement of the decontrol measure would cost the country £10,000,000, but considers this necessary in order to give more ample time for discussion and arrangement of fair wages question and the education of the miners to the real industry position at home and abroad.

This suggestion from a Unionist, who is free from suspicion of undue sympathy with the miners, is regarded as significant.

DEFAULTED PAYMENTS.

Crisis Has Occurred In G. T. Railway Financing.

MONTREAL, April 4.—At the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway it was stated Sunday that a report that the company had defaulted on certain bond payments in London was correct. The amount of this default is inconsiderable, it was stated, but the fact that the company should be compelled to default on payment brought the whole situation to a crisis. It is expected by those in close touch with the situation that a climax in the matter of the Grand Trunk finances and arrangements will be reached soon.

Officials describe the situation as "in the air" and the general impression is that the Government at Ottawa is putting the clamps on in view of ill heavy commitments.

It is supposed that some way a compromise will be arrived at which will ensure that there shall be no liquidation to imperil the future of the Grand Trunk as a railway entity.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government having guaranteed certain block of the railway securities issued it will be responsible for interest payment.

Job Printers Unite.

TORONTO April 4.—Union printers in Job shops of Toronto, Montreal (English and French sections), Hamilton and Ottawa met in a conference to-day with employing printers of Ontario and Quebec for the 44-hour week. Their wage agreement will also include a demand for substantial increases, the demand being $44 a week.

Montreal Bachelor Fined.

MONTREAL, April 4. — The first prosecutions under the city's bachelor tax came before the Recorder's Court, when James Cowan, a demonstrator in McGill University, was fined $20 and costs for failure to pay the tax for two years. He argued in defence that he had been in Yukon for a long time during the two years.

Quarrelsome Jays.

At migrating time, and before nest building begins, most birds are less timid than customarily. The bluebird's boldness increases until one sees pairs of them hovering with a saucy inquiring air about barns and outbuildings, peeping into dove-cotes and stable windows, inspecting knotholes and pump-trees, intent only on a place to rest. They wage war against robins and wrens, pick quarrels with swallows, and seem to deliberate over taking possession of the mud houses of the later. But as the season advances they settle down very quietly.

GREEKS ARE DEFEATED.

Smashed by Turks After Nine-Day Battle.

NEW YORK, April 4. — The reports from Constantinople indicate almost beyond doubt that the Greeks have met with a first-class defeat in Turkey. The tower of their field army has been beaten in front of Eski-Shehr, and the remnants of it have retreated more than 50 miles, for that is the distance from Eski-Shehr to Biljik, which the Turks report they have recaptured. The Greeks are retiring on their main base at Brusa, which is about 50 miles northwest of Biljik and almost 100 miles northwest of Eski-Shehr.

But the battle lasted nine days and the Greeks then retreated hurriedly harassed by cavalry, the losses to Constantinople say, were considerable. In this difficult country most of the artillery and stores must have been abandoned. The forces to the south of Eski-Shehr also were placed in danger, and here another retreat must prove costly.

In the race to get fresh reserves to the battle front the Turks have the better of it. Already they have put three divisions in Moudania, which is the port of Brusa on the Sea of Marmora. This port is only 20 miles north of the main base, and the reinforcements can come up in time to hold the fort for the retiring army. The Greeks can also bring men rapidly from Thrace with their considerable fleet of transports.

The Turks, who are coming rapidly from Angora, are not far from the battle front, in spite of the fact that they have marched between 300 and 400 miles and are approaching Sivas. By this time they will be over 200 miles from Angora, the chief base of the Turks, and that place is 120 miles from Eski-Shehr. The troops that have been landed at Inebolu, on the Black Sea, are 150 miles north of Angora.

Thus the Greeks have the immense advantage in getting fresh troops to the front and they are better equipped than their enemies. It is possible that we shall see another dramatic turn in the fortunes of this war, especially as King Constantine is going forward to raise the spirit of his men.

One most remarkable feature of the news is the fact that Bolshevik gunboats have escorted Turk transports to Inebolu. This port is 320 miles west of Batum and 230 miles west of Trabizond. Such a feat means that the Turkish-Bolshevik combination does secure in their control of the eastern half of the Black Sea.

PACKERS ON STRIKE.

Refused to Accept Proposed Reduction of Wages.

TORONTO, April 4.—The dispute between the five largest packing companies of the city and their employes broke out afresh to-night, when the following a protracted meeting at the National Theatre the International Union of Meat Cutters, Butcher Workmen, rejected the agreement offered by the employers calling for a 12½ per cent. reduction in wages from $1.60 to $1.40 per hour, as from 8 o'clock Monday morning. The vote in favor of the strike was overwhelming, the figures being given as 960 to 18. The companies affected are the Swift Canadian Co., Harris Abattoir, Gunn's, Ltd., the Wm. Davies Packing Co. and the Canadian Packing Co., union officials assert that while practically all of the employes at these packing houses, numbering approximately 2,000, will respond to the call, a number of the smaller plants, MacIvor's, Puddy Bros., and White's, are not included in the strike, having agreed to maintain the present wage scale.

While the members of the union were willing that the wage question should be referred for settlement to a conciliation board, they refused to consent on any terms to a clause in the agreement offered them providing for the termination on thirty days notice. They demanded that the agreement should be for a year's duration in accordance with the old custom as heretofore. Next to the question of wages this issue has assumed first importance.

The original offer of the employers called for a fifteen per cent. cut in wages. Last week this was bettered and a scale of 12½ per cent. lower than that in force during the last year was offered. The membership of the union took the stand, however, that this was still too much, claiming that the reduction in the cost of living only amounted to eight per cent.

Unveil Memorial Window.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., April 4.—All Saints Anglican Church was crowded to the doors Sunday morning when the magnificent stained memorial window, erected to the memory of 28 boys of the parish who gave their lives in the great war was unveiled and consecrated. The south window over the communion table, the largest in the church was the one chosen for the memorial, the subject being the ascension into heaven. Rev. R. MacNamara, rector of St. John's Church, West Toronto, and formerly rector of this parish, unveiled the window, and the act of dedication was performed by the present rector, Rev. H. Benolie1.

Police Raid Sinn Fein Club.

LONDON, April 4.—Following several daylight fires, the police of Manchester early Sunday morning, raided the Sinn Fein Club, of Manchester. They met with armed resistance and after a pitched battle in which one was killed and another seriously wounded and three police wounded, twenty men were arrested.

In the raid materials for fire raising and plans for future fires were discovered.

Communistic Town Bankrupt.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—The little town of Lobejun, near Halle, is the first town in Germany that has gone bankrupt, according to The Hague Nieuwe Courant.

The municipality had a deficit of 200,000 marks and the Communistic majority of aldermen refused to cover it by new taxes. No salary was paid to anybody in the employ of the town.

Found Dead In Bed.

PRESCOTT, April 4.—W. E. McCaskin, proprietor of Daniels' Hotel, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning, retiring the evening before in usual good health. He is survived by his wife and six children, also mother and four brothers.

GREEK ARMY CHIEF DEAD.

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CHARLES IN HUNGARY

Claims to be Too Ill to Leave the Country.

Illness Regarded as Diplomatic, and Not Physical, and ex-Emperor Appears Hopes to Secure Advantages for Himself by Remaining Among Former Subjects —Andrassy Seeks to Have Him Abdicate In Favor of Son.

VIENNA, April 4.—Former Emperor Charles is ill at Steinamanger, according to a report reaching Entente diplomats here. The report is coupled with a request for an allied physician to go to Steinamanger.

There is some inclination here to regard the indisposition of Charles as "diplomatic illness," reported in order that the former Emperor may obtain a further delay in leaving Steinamanger.

The postponement in the departure of Charles is beginning to cause irritation here, as well as in Prague and Belgrade. According to despatches from the latter place, there are indications that early steps may be taken to hasten the departure of Charles.

The belief prevails in some quarters that Charles may start for Switzerland at once, now that the transportation difficulties have been settled. But this is still contingent on possible developments at Steinamanger, where it is reported that large numbers of members of the nobility are arriving. The little town is crowded with Hungarian notables in numbers never before known in its history.

In foreign circles here it is asserted that Charles will resist removal pending Thursday's meeting of Parliament. Count Andrassy is said to be adroitly trying to save the day for the Hapsburgs by inducing Charles to abdicate in favor of Archduke Otto, his nine-year-old son, under a regency.

The difficulty of getting the former king out of Hungary is said to be due to differences between the various interests in charge of the situation. It is understood that the Socialists have firmly maintained the position that, in spite of their army officers and the Archduchess Regent, they Charles in order to continue the fiction that he is a prisoner.

The allied officials and the Hungarians, supported by the Austrian police, refused this as unnecessarily complicating matters. Certain allied officers agreed on Sunday to induce their associates and Hungarians to consent to the Socialist plan, and the Socialists yielded on the question of the actual presence of the escort in Charles' compartment.

It is believed that Charles will travel through Austria, thus avoiding passing through Styria and Tyrol, where he fears demonstrations, although there is some hitch over getting Germany's consent.

MANY JEWS SLAIN.

Meeting Held In London to Protest Against Pogroms.

LONDON, April 4.—Thousands of persons attended a huge mass meeting held at Mile End Pavilion, in the East End of London, Sunday, and protested against Jewish pogroms in the Ukraine and other parts of Russia.

Among letters received from prominent persons unable to attend the meeting was one from Lord Weardale, who wrote: "Fear has so deadened the consciences of the nations of Europe that they have not done what they ought to do — stop this wholesale massacre of Jews. It is to be regretted that England is not possessed of a Gladstone to take up the cry of persecution going on in Eastern Europe."

Lord Swaything wrote that he hoped Great Britain would wake up and do something to stop the terrible pogroms in the Ukraine. Lord Parmoore and Col. Wedgwood wrote similar letters.

Dr. Salaman, recently returned from Central Europe, described "the horrible butchery going on against the Jews." He said 140,000 Jews were slaughtered in 528 pogroms in 1920; that the Galbraith population was completely wiped out in 124 towns, while eleven Jewish towns were completely devastated.

Thousands of small children were bayoneted, while bloody scenes defied description, he said. The Jews not killed in the pogroms, he declared, were dying of starvation and misery in economic pogroms.

French Are Pleased.

PARIS, April 4.— French official circles are extremely well pleased over the United States Government's declaration concerning Germany's war responsibility. Such a declaration was anticipated, but the French feel that the United States view could not have been more clearly expressed or more to the liking of the French people.

The French Government also is highly satisfied over the splendid reception which has been given M. Viviani in the United States.

Prominent Citizen Passes.

PORT HOPE, April 4.—Miss Lydia Barham, Port Hope's oldest citizen, passed away Sunday morning at "Dunain," the residence of Mrs. Barlow Cumberland. Miss Barham celebrated her one hundredth birthday on October 13 last. She was born in London, Engl, and came to Canada in 1843, and shortly after to this town. Except for several trips across the Atlantic, she had lived here almost ever since.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 4.—The latest quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (In store, Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.76¾.
No. 2 northern, $1.76¾.
No. 3 northern, $1.72¾.
No. 4 wheat, $1.47¾.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W., 42¾c.
No. 3 C.W., 37¾c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 37¾c.
No. 1 feed, 36¾c.
No. 2 feed, 32¾c.

Manitoba Barley (In Store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., 61c.
No. 4 C.W., 54c.
Rejected, 52c.
Feed, 52c.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, subject to export limitation)
No. 2 yellow, 90c, nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside)
No. 2 white, 43c to 45c.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights.)
No. 2 winter, car lots, $1.80 to $1.85.
No. 2 spring, car lots, $1.70 to $1.76.
No. 2 goose, car lots, $1.64 to $1.68.

Peas (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, $1.85 to $1.85.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)
Malting, 65c to 67c.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, $1.05 to $1.10.

Rye (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, $1.40 to $1.45.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, $10.70.
Second patents, $10.20.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
Government standard, nominal, in jute bags, Toronto, $8.20, bulk seaboard.

Milfeed (Car Lots, Delivered Montreal Freights Bags Included).
Bran, $37 to $40.
Shorts, $35 to $38.
Good feed flour, $2.35 to $2.55.

Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, $18.50 per ton.

Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, $12 to $12.50 per ton.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, April 4.—Live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards last night for to-day's market were 161 cars—2,724 cattle, 940 calves, 1,533 hogs, 374 sheep, 13 horses.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

WINNIPEG, April 4.—Receipts, 108 cattle and 36 hogs.

The cattle market was exceptionally quiet, with prices fairly in line with Friday's close. Only a number of choice killing steers fair to good, were disposed of at $7 to $8.

Hogs were unchanged. Selects, $14.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 4.—Cattle receipts 400; active, steady. Calves receipts 300; steady, $5 to $12. Hog receipts 3,200, slow, 15c lower; heavy, $9.50 to $10; mixed, $10.25 to $10.50; yorkers, $10.50 to $10.75; light $10.75 to $11; pigs, $9.75 to $10. Sheep and lambs receipts 1,400, steady, unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Cattle receipts 600; active, steady. Calves receipts 300; steady, $5 to $12. Hog receipts 3,200, slow, 15c lower; heavy, $9.50 to $10; mixed, $10.25 to $10.50; yorkers, $10.50 to $10.75; light $10.75 to $11; pigs, $9.75 to $10. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,400, steady, unchanged.

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The Oyster's Rival.

A novel industry, which promises rapid expansion in Canada is the development of a substitute for the oyster. This is the sea mussel, found in vast quantities along the Pacific coast, chief mark of the Atlantic coast, chiefly in New Brunswick. The Dominion Government, with the co-operation of scientists, has conducted experiments to this end in Eastern University laboratories, and it is now claimed that mussels can be produced commercially, and sold profitably at a cheap rate. The mussel is by no means a new article of diet to the people of Canada. Its delicacy of flavor, and high food value have been much advertised since the establishment of Government interest in the matter, and experiment. A survey of the mussel beds of St. Croix river, which constitutes the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, has occupied the attention of a scientist of the council for three years, and it is expected that this year will see the satisfactory conclusion of the research. The sea mussel cannot be produced in fresh waters, so that there is no possibility of developing an industry in the Great Lakes. It is believed that there are possibilities, however, of the development of fresh water clams there in the near future.

Accidents.

In Ottawa there were 54,841 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board in last year. The daily average was 183 accidents, or one accident every three minutes of the working day.

No Invasion of London.

London alone of all the European cities has not suffered from invasion for nine centuries. It has not undergone a siege since the barbaric age.

Princess Xenia to Be Married.

ATHENS, April 4.—William R. Leeds, son of Princess Anastasia, of Greece, who arrived here a few days ago by airplane on a visit to his mother, is ill, has become engaged to Princess Xenia, the 17-year-old second daughter of Grand Duchess Marie and niece of King Constantine, it was learned to-day. The marriage will take place in June, probably in Athens, but the young couple plan to reside in the United States.

Landslide Takes Italian Villages.

NAPLES, April 4.—A landslide five miles wide caused by torrential rains has destroyed the villages of Orne and Frati, near Ferruziano, Calabria. The slide moved so slowly that the inhabitants were able to escape, but their homes, trees and vineyards were engulfed.

Caproni Aircraft Burned.

MILAN, April 4.—The giant hydro airplane of Giani Caproni, which it had been hoped would be able to accomplish the trans-Atlantic flight but which fell into the lake Maggiore during a recent trial flight, has been burned.

The Italian Government hopes soon to sign a commercial agreement with Russia, according to an announcement by Count Sforza.

The VALLEY OF THE GIANTS

BY

PETER B. KYNE

AUTHOR OF "CAPPY RICKS"

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He jerked his axe out of the log, drove it deep into the top log toward the end, and by using the haft to cling to, crawled toward the rear of the load and looked down at the caboose coupling. The top log was a sixteen-foot butt; the two bottom logs were eighteen-footers. With a silent prayer of thanks to Providence, Bryce slid down to the landing thus formed. He was still five feet above the coupling, however; but by leaning over the swaying, bumping edge and swinging the axe with one hand, he managed to cut through the rubber hose on the air connection.

After accomplishing this, axe in hand, he leaped down to the narrow ledge formed by the bumper in front of the caboose—driving his face into the front of the caboose; and he only grasped the steel rod leading from the brake-chains to the wheel on the roof in time to avoid falling half stunned between the front of the caboose and the rest of the logging truck. The caboose had once been a box car; hence there was no railed front platform to which Bryce might have leaped in safety. Clinging perilously on the bumper, he reached with his foot, got his toe under the lever on the side, jerked it upward, and threw the pin out of the coupling; then with his free hand he swung the axe and drove the great steel jaws of the coupling apart.

The caboose was cut out! But already the deadly curve was in sight; in two minutes the first truck would reach it; and the caboose, though cut loose, had to be stopped, else with the headway it had gathered, it, too, would follow the logging trucks to glory.

For a moment Bryce clung to the brake-rod, weak and dizzy from the effects of the blow when, leaping down from the loaded truck to the caboose bumper, his face had smashed into the front of the caboose. His chin was bruised, skinned, and bloody; his nose had been broken, and twin rivulets of blood ran from his nostrils. He wiped it away, swung his axe, drove the blade deep into the bumper and left it there with the haft quivering; turning, he climbed swiftly up the narrow iron ladder beside the brake-rod until he reached the roof; then, still standing on the ladder, he reached the brake-wheel and drew it promptly but gradually around until the wheel-blocks began to bite, when he exerted his tremendous strength to the utmost and with his knees braced doggedly against the front of the caboose, held the wheel.

The brake screamed, but the speed of the caboose was not appreciably slackened. "It's had too good a start!" Bryce moaned. "The momentum is more than I can overcome. Oh, Shirley, my love! God help you!"

He cast a sudden despairing look over his shoulder downward at the coupling. He was winning, after all, for a space of six feet now yawned between the end of the logging truck and the bumper of the caboose. If he could but hold that tremendous strain on the wheel for a quarter of a mile, he might get the demon caboose under control!

After what seemed an eon of waiting, he ventured another look ahead. The rear logging-truck was a hundred yards in front of him now, and from

"I'll Hold You Yet, You Brute."

the wheels of the caboose an odor of something burning drifted up to him. "I've got your wheels locked!" he half sobbed. "I'll hold you yet, you brute, Slide! That's it! Slide, and flatten your infernal wheels. Hah! You're quitting—quitting. I'll have you in control before we reach the curve. Burn, curse you, burn!"

With a shriek of metal scraping metal, the head of the Juggernaut ahead took the curve, clung there an instant, and was catapulted out into space. Logs weighing twenty tons were flung about like kindling; one instant, Bryce could see them in the air; the next they had disappeared down the hillside. A deafening crash, a splash, a cloud of dust—

With a protesting squeal, the caboose came to the point where the logging-train had left the right of way, carrying rails and ties with it. The wheels on the side nearest the bank slid into the dirt first and plowed deep into the soil; the caboose came to an abrupt stop, trembled and rattled, overtopped its center of gravity, and fell over against the cut-bank, wearily, like a drunken hag.

Bryce, still clinging to the brake, was fully braced for the shock and was not flung off. Calmly he descended the ladder, recovered the axe from the bumper, climbed back to the roof, tiptoed off the roof to the top of the bank and sat calmly down under a manzanita bush to await results, for he was quite confident that none of the occupants of the confounded caboose had been treated to anything worse than a wild ride and a rare fright, and he was curious to see how Shirley Sumner would behave in an emergency.

He lifted his hat, turned, and walked briskly down the ruined track.

Shirley made a little gesture of dissent, half opened her lips to call him back, thought better of it, and let him go. When he was out of sight, she lowered on her that he had risked his life to save hers.

"Uncle Seth," she said soberly, "what would have happened to us if Bryce Cardigan had not come up here today to thrash your woods-boss?"

"We'd both be in Kingdom Come now," he answered truthfully. "But before you permit yourself to be carried away by the splendor of his action in cutting out the caboose and getting it under control, it might be well to remember that his own precious hide was at stake also. He would have cut the caboose out even if you and I had not been in it."

"No, he would not," she insisted, for the thought that he had done it for her sake was very sweet to her and would persist. "Cooped up in the caboose, we did not know the train was running away until it was too late for us to jump, while Bryce Cardigan, riding out on the logs, must have known it almost immediately. He would have had time to jump before the runaway gathered too much headway—and he would have jumped, Uncle Seth, for his father's sake."

"Well, he certainly didn't stay for mine, Shirley."

She dried her moist eyes and blushed furiously. "Uncle Seth," she pleaded, taking him lovingly by the arm, "let's be friends with Bryce Cardigan; let's get together and agree on an equitable contract for freighting his logs over our road."

"You are now," he replied severely, "mixing sentiment and business; if you persist, the result will be chaos. Cardigan is practically a pauper now, which makes him a poor business risk, and you'll please me greatly by leaving him severely alone—by making him keep his distance."

"I'll not do that," she answered with a quiet finality that caused her uncle to favor her with a quick, searching glance.

He need not have worried, however, for Bryce Cardigan was too well aware of his own financial condition to risk the humiliation of asking Shirley Sumner to share it with him. Moreover, he had embarked upon a war—a war which he meant to fight to a finish.

CHAPTER IX.

George Sea Otter, summoned by telephone, came out to Freshwater, the station nearest the wreck, and transported his battered young master back to Sequoia. Here Bryce sought the doctor in the Cardigan Redwood Lumber company's little hospital and had his wrecked nose reorganized and his cuts bandaged. It was characteristic of his father's son that when this detail had been attended to, he should go to the office and work until the six o'clock whistle blew.

Old Cardigan was waiting for him at the gate when he reached home. George Sea Otter had already given the old man a more or less garbled account of the runaway log-train, and Cardigan eagerly awaited his son's arrival in order to ascertain the details of this new disaster which had come upon them. For disaster it was, in truth. The loss of the logs was trifling—perhaps three or four thousand dollars; the destruction of the rolling stock was the crowning misfortune. Both Cardigans knew that Pennington would eagerly seize upon that point to stint his competitor still further on logging equipment, that there would be delays—purposeful but apparently unavoidable—before this lost rolling stock would be replaced. And in the interim the Cardigan mill, unable to get a sufficient supply of logs to fill orders in hand, would be forced to close down.

"Well, son," said John Cardigan mildly as Bryce unlatched the gate, "another bump, eh?"

"Yes, sir—right on the nose."

"I meant another bump to your heritage, my son."

"I'm worrying more about my nose, partner. In fact, I'm not worrying about my heritage at all. I've come to a decision on that point: We're going to fight and fight to the last; we're going down fighting. And by the way, I started the fight this afternoon. I whaled the wadding out of that bucko woods-boss of Pennington's, and as a special compliment to you, John Cardigan, I did an almighty fine job of whaling. Even went so far as to muss the Colonel up a little."

"Wow, wow, Bryce! Bully for you! I wanted that man Bondeau taken apart. He has terrorized our woodsmen for a long time. He's king of the mad-train, you know."

Bryce was relieved. His father did not know, then, of the act of vandalism in the Valley of the Giants. This fact strengthened Bryce's resolve not to tell him.

Arm in arm they walked up the garden path together.

Just as they entered the house, the telephone in the hall tinkled, and Bryce answered.

"Mr. Cardigan," came Shirley Sumner's voice over the wire.

"Bryce," he corrected her.

She ignored that request.

"I—I don't know what to say to you," she faltered. "I rang up to tell you how splendid and heroic your action was—"

"I had my own life to save, Shirley."

"You did not think of that at the time."

"Well—I didn't think of your uncle's, either," he replied without enthusiasm.

"I'm sure we never can hope to catch even with you, Mr. Cardigan."

"Don't try. Your revered relative will not; so why should you?"

"You are making it somewhat hard for me to—to rehabilitate our friendship, Mr. Cardigan."

"Bless your heart," he murmured. "The very fact that you bothered to ring me up at all makes me your debtor. Shirley, can you stand some plain speaking—between friends, I mean?"

"I think so, Mr. Cardigan."

"Well, then," said Bryce, "listen to this: I am your uncle's enemy until death do us part. Neither he nor I expect to ask or to give quarter, and I'm going to smash him if I can."

"If you do, you smash me," she warned him.

"Likewise our friendship. I'm sorry, but it's got to be done if I can do it. Shall—shall we say good-by, Shirley?"

"Yes-s-s!" There was a break in her voice. "Good-by, Mr. Cardigan. I wanted to know."

"Good-by! Well, that's cutting the mustard," he murmured softly to vacuum, "and there goes another bright day dream." Unknown to himself, he spoke directly into the transmitter, and Shirley, clinging half hopefully to the receiver at the other end of the wire, heard him—caught every inflection of the words, commonplace enough, but freighted with the pathos of Bryce's first real tragedy.

"Oh, Bryce!" she cried sharply. But he did not hear her; he had hung up his receiver now.

The week that ensued was remarkable for the amount of work Bryce accomplished in the investigation of his father's affairs—also for a visit from Donald McTavish, the woods-boss.

"Hello, McTavish," Bryce saluted the woods-boss cheerfully and extended his hand for a cordial greeting. His wayward employee stood up, took the proffered hand in both of his huge and callous ones, and held it rather childishly.

"Weel! 'Tis the wee laddie hissel'," he boomed. "I'm glad to see ye, boy."

"You'd have seen me the day before yesterday—if you had been seable," Bryce reminded him with a bright smile. "Mac, old man, they tell me you've gotten to be a regular go-to-hell."

"I'll nae deny I take a wee drappie now an' then," the woods-boss admitted frankly, albeit there was a harried, hangdog look in his eyes.

"Mac, did Moira give you my message?"

"Aye."

"Well, I guess we understand each other, Mac. Was there something else you wanted to see me about?"

McTavish sidled up to the desk. "Ye'll no be firin' auld Mac oot o' hand?" he pleaded hopefully. "Mon, ha ye the heart to do it—after a' these years?"

Bryce nodded. "If you have the heart—after all these years—to draw pay you do not earn, then I have the heart to put a better man in your place. It's no good arguing, Mac. You're off the pay roll onto the pension roll—your shanty in the woods, your meals at the camp kitchen, your clothing and tobacco that I send out to you. Neither more nor less!"

"Who will ye pit in ma place?"

"I don't know. However, it won't be a difficult task to find a better man than you."

"I'll nae let him work," McTavish's voice deepened to a growl.

"You worked that racket on my father. Try it on me, and you'll answer to me—personally. Lay the weight of your finger on your successor, Mac, and you'll die in the county poor farm. No threats, old man! You know the Cardigans; they never bluff."

McTavish's glance met the youthful master's for several seconds; then the woods boss trembled, and his gaze sought the office floor. Bryce knew he had his man whipped at last, and McTavish realized it, too, for quite suddenly he burst into tears.

"Dinna fire me, lad," he pleaded. "I'll gae back on the job an' leave whusky alone."

"Nothing doing, Mac. Leave whisky alone for a year and I'll discharge your successor to get you back your job. For the present, however, my verdict stands. You're discharged."

"Who kens the Cardigan woods as I ken them?" McTavish blubbered. "Who'll tell trees wi' the least amount o' breakage? Who'll use the work out o' the men? Who'll— Ye dinna mean it, lad. Ye canna mean it."

"On your way, Mac. I loathe arguments."

"I maun see yer faither aboot this. He'll nae stand for sic treatment o' an auld employee."

Bryce's temper flared up. "You keep away from my father. You've worried him enough in the past, you drunken bum. If you go up to the house to annoy my father with your pleadings, McTavish, I'll manhandle you." He glanced at his watch. "The next train leaves for the woods in twenty minutes. If you do not go back on it and behave yourself, you can never go back to Cardigan woods."

"I will nae take charity from any man," McTavish thundered. "I'll nae

"I'll Nae Take Charity From Any Man."

bother the owd man, an' I'll nae go back to yon woods to live on yer bounty. I was never a man to take charity," he roared furiously, and left the office. Bryce called after him a cheerful good-bye, but he did not answer. And he did not remain in town; neither did he return to his shanty in the woods. For a month his whereabouts remained a mystery; then one day Moira received a letter from him informing her that he had a job kneebolting in a shingle mill in Mendocino county.

In the interim Bryce had not been idle. From his wood crew he picked an old, experienced hand—one Jabez Curtis—to take the place of the vanished McTavish. Colonel Pennington, having repaired in three days the gap in his railroad, wrote a letter to the Cardigan Redwood Lumber company, informing Bryce that until more equipment could be purchased and delivered to take the place of the rolling stock destroyed in the wreck, the latter would have to be content with half deliveries; whereupon Bryce irritated the Colonel profoundly by purchasing a lot of second-hand trucks from a bankrupt sugar-pine mill in Lassen county and delivering them to the Colonel's road via the deck of a steam schooner.

"That will insure delivery of sufficient logs to get out our orders on time," Bryce informed his father. "While we are morally certain our mill will run but one year longer, I intend that it shall run full capacity for that year. To be exact, I'm going to run a night shift."

"Our finances won't stand the overhead of a night shift, I tell you," his father warned.

"I know we haven't sufficient cash on hand to attempt it, dad, but—I'm going to borrow some."

"From whom? No bank in Sequoia will lend us a penny."

"Did you sound the Sequoia Bank of Commerce?"

"Certainly not. Pennington owns the controlling interest in that bank, and I was never a man to waste my time."

Bryce chuckled. "I don't care where the money comes from so long as I get it, partner. Desperate circumstances requires desperate measures, you know, and the day before yesterday, when I was quite ignorant of the fact that Colonel Pennington controls the Sequoia Bank of Commerce, I drifted in on the president and casually struck him for a loan of one hundred thousand dollars."

"Well, I'll be shot, Bryce! What did he say?"

"Said he'd take the matter under consideration and give me an answer this morning. He asked me, of course, what I wanted that much money for, and I told him I was going to run a night shift, double my force of men in the woods, and buy some more logging trucks, which I can get rather cheap. Well, this morning I called for my answer—and got it. The Sequoia Bank of Commerce will loan me up to a hundred thousand, but it won't give me the cash in a lump sum. I can have enough to buy the logging trucks now, and on the first of each month, when I present my pay roll, the bank will advance me the money to meet it."

"Bryce, I am amazed."

"I am not—since you tell me Colonel Pennington controls that bank. That the bank should accommodate us is the most natural procedure imaginable. Pennington is only playing safe—which is why the bank declined to give me the money in a lump sum. If we run a night shift, Pennington knows that we can't dispose of our excess output under present market conditions. It's a safe bet our lumber is going to pile up on the mill dock; hence, when the smash comes and the Sequoia Bank of Commerce calls our loan and we cannot possibly meet it, the lumber on hand will prove security for the loan, will it not? In fact, it will be worth two or three dollars per thousand more then than it is now, because it will be air-dried."

"But what idea have you got back of such a procedure, Bryce?"

"Merely a forlorn hope, dad. Something might turn up. The market may take a sudden spurt and go up three or four dollars. And whether the market goes up or comes down, it costs us nothing to make the experiment."

"Quite true," his father agreed.

"Then, if you'll come down to the office tomorrow morning, dad, we'll hold a meeting of our board of directors and authorize me as president of the company to sign the note to the bank. We're borrowing this without collateral, you know."

John Cardigan entered no further objection, and the following day the agreement was entered into with the bank. Bryce closed by wire for the extra logging equipment and immediately set about rounding up a crew for the woods and for the night shift in the mill.

(To be Continued)

Washing Wonders.

A recent laundry exhibition showed that increased output, as demonstrated by the mammoth machines in use, should result in decreased laundry charges.

There were shown super-tubs capable of washing 300 shirts or so in an hour, and 400 single sheets in the same time. An operator, without undue fatigue, could, with another device, clean 1,000 collars per hour; while gigantic rollers dry, on an average, 52 feet of clothes in a minute.

On this wave of domestic optimism comes the news that a Parisian scientist is confident of working all the labor-saving drudgery utilized at home by machinery, the power to be supplied by the humble water-tap.

Caught.

Wife—"How many fish did you catch last Saturday, George?"

Husband—"Six, darling — all beauties."

Wife—"I thought so. That fishmonger has made a mistake again. He's charged us for eight."

SAVED FROM LIFELONG MISERY

And Doctor's Prescription Failed by Taking "Fruit-a-tives"

MRS. M. J. GORSE,
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"I suffered with all the symptoms of Female Trouble, with chronic Constipation and constant Headaches. *I had pains low down in the back and sides of the body.* I tried various remedies without relief and then put myself under a doctor's care and he advised me to have an operation. I refused.

Then, I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives'; and from the outset, I felt better, and *this medicine has completely relieved* me of all my misery and suffering. My weight was only 143 pounds and now it is 163 pounds. *I am free of pain* and the headaches and the terrible Constipation and what saved me from misery is the splendid fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'."

MRS. M. J. GORSE.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been a constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

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Clear Fir Ceiling and Flooring.

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MRS. JOHNSTON'S

Market Square

Our new Ginghams, Chambrays and Voiles just arrived. Lovely Plaids and Colorings.

Give us a trial order for your new Gingham Gown. Anything in stock made to order.

☞ Why not have us put your FURS in good shape for next winter before putting in storage.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON, - Napanee

Next door to Allen's.

11-6-m

Bootleggers and Whiskey Smugglers are Disgracing Canada

On April 18 Abolish Importation by voting YES

Since January 1, 1920, thousands and thousands of gallons of Whiskey, Gin, Brandy and High Wines have been shipped into Ontario.

Express shipments alone for a long period averaged *four to six cars per day*, and have run as high as eight!

Four car loads a day means at least 19,200 quarts daily, or over 5,000,000 quarts per year. And yet the people of Ontario voted to make prohibition the permanent law!

This imported "Booze" is the stuff which enables the "Bootlegger" to carry on his illegal trade, and allows "Rum Runners" and "Whiskey Smugglers" to disgrace Canada.

Officers of the law are set at defiance.

Read what the Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners says himself.

Importation Makes Law Enforcement Difficult

"After an experience in the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act covering the period from its first coming into force in September, 1916, I am in a position to state that importation is seriously hampering its effectiveness. The War Measures Act was repealed in January 1920, and the Dominion Orders-in-Council under the Act were rescinded. Heavy shipments of liquor into the province began at once. The number of cases of breach of the Ontario Temperance Act increased in even greater proportion."—From a Statement by the Chairman of Board of License Commissioners for Ontario.

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? **NO**

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? **YES X**

VOTE—and vote "YES"

Mark your ballot as above with an X opposite the Yes, and nothing more.

Ontario Referendum Committee 13½

GREEN FEED FOR SWINE

Pasture and Soiling Crops Excellent for Hogs.

Reduces Cost of Production—Alfalfa, Clover and Rape Good Forage—Feed Grain With Pasture.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

FOR the swine breeder who is carrying on even a moderately-sized business, the question of making economical gains is particularly important at the present time. Any system by which gains can be made with a minimum use of high priced concentrates is of special interest to the feeder. There are few instances in which the use of pasture or soiling crops, supplemented with grain, will not give greater gains at less cost than where the hogs are raised and finished on grain alone.

Of the comparative value of soiling crops and pasture crops, it can be said that from an economic standpoint there is very little difference. While slightly greater gains are secured from the use of soiling crops the extra work entailed in cutting and carrying the green feed to the hogs balances these gains. The manure is largely lost under a soiling system, while in pasturing it becomes available in the soil.

It has been found by experiments carried on at experiment stations both in Canada and the United States that it is seldom advisable to pasture hogs under 75 lbs. in weight. Soiling crops, however, can be fed to advantage at a much earlier period. While hogs are fed on pasture alone they barely maintain their weight, so to secure rapid gains some grain must be fed. It is seldom a good policy to be sparing with grain to hogs on pasture even where it is exceptionally luxuriant. The amount of grain fed will of course depend to a large extent on the class of forage crop used, as well as the time at which the hogs are to be finished. This amount must be increased as the finishing stage is reached. About 1 lb. of grain is a good allowance to start with. This can be improved gradually until 4 to 5 lbs. are being fed.

Of all forage crops alfalfa is the most suitable where it can be grown with a reasonable degree of success. It provides early pasture that continues to be succulent throughout the season. New seedings of alfalfa must be pastured carefully, but after a good stand is established from 10 to 20 shoats may be pastured on an acre, providing they are receiving a fairly full grown ration.

Next to alfalfa, rape is the best green crop for swine. Because of the ease with which it may be grown in many sections it is a more valuable crop than alfalfa. It may be sown in drills 28 inches apart at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre, or sown broadcast. Pigs should not be turned on rape until it is about 10 to 14 inches in height, and when it is fairly well eaten off should be given a chance to grow up again by having some other pasture on which the hogs can be turned for a time. Next to rape, clover is possibly the best pasture or soiling crop. The growth is not so luxuriant as either rape or alfalfa, nor does it cover as long a feeding period. Clover should be used where several plots are being pastured alternately. Red clover is most commonly used, but recently sweet clover is rapidly demonstrating its value as a pasture crop for hogs.

Other pasture crops such as peas, rye, oats, vetches and turnips are of less value and do not give good enough results to warrant their use except where it is impossible to use the more highly recommended crops. Rye may be advisable in cases where a particularly early pasture is desired.

A good arrangement of pasture crops is secured when alfalfa is pastured first, and when it is eaten off fairly well, a plot of red clover or sweet clover can be pastured. The alfalfa may then be allowed to grow up for hay and a field of rape sown to be pastured later, when the clover is done. Rape sown at different intervals can be used alone, but gives slightly inferior gains compared to the use of different pasture crops. It has been found by experiments carried on at widely distributed experiment stations, that the use of pasture or soiling crops in feeding hogs enables the feeder to secure gains of from 20 to 30 per cent. less cost than where grain feeding alone to finish the hogs on pasture its use is practiced. When it is not desired to finish the hogs on pasture its use is still valuable because of the healthy, thrifty condition it induces in the growing hogs, thus making them much more likely feeders than when they are raised without green feeds.

—C. M. Flatt in O. A. C. Review.

Ian Hamilton's Schooldays.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, the famous Scottish warrior, has written a very interesting and personal introduction to "The Making of Wellington College." Sir Ian is an old Wellingtonian, and he tells at the time when Dr. Benson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, ruled with a rod of iron, and how "he laid on to my back till it was all blue, with a cane." When I went to the bathing lake and stripped I felt as a peacock must feel when spreading her tail." But Sir Ian says, "Wellington taught me to smile when I was being thrashed, though the blood surged like a hammer through my temples; to eat whatever was chucked at me or go without; to admire without envy athletes, caps, the XI., and even, in a milder way, prize-winners and prefects."

JUNIOR AGRICULTURE

Boys' and Girls' Live Stock Club Work.

Some Specialize In Calves, Sheep or Pigs, Others Generalize — Banks Accept Notes of Juniors In Regular Business Way.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE Boys' and Girls' movement bids fair to rival school fair work as the most popular feature of agricultural extension work. Perhaps this is due to the fact that boys and girls literally love animal pets — things that are alive and respond to care and kind treatment. Moreover, because they can call the calf, pig, or sheep their very own, and because some day they hope to sell their animal at a profit and spend the money as they wish, it sustains and animates their interest.

Wherever these live stock clubs have been organized the representatives have the active support and cooperation of the live stock men in the community. This augurs well for the future of Ontario's junior farmers. The boys are commencing early in life to get into the pure-bred live stock business and it is confidently hoped that they will receive every encouragement from their parents and others.

The first live stock club for boys and girls came into being in the early months of 1919. Counting those which were formed previous to the period covered by this report and those that were organized in 1919, there are 6 calf clubs, 10 pig clubs, 2 sheep clubs and 2 live stock clubs or a total of 20 boys' and girls' live stock clubs with a membership of 450. This is a small beginning, but a number are now in the process of formation and the work will soon spread to every county in the province.

In the purchasing of animals, arrangements are usually made with the local banks to advance the necessary funds on the security of a note from the boy or girl for a definite period at a fixed rate of interest. These notes must be endorsed to the satisfaction of the bank by their parents or guardians. As a rule nothing but pure-bred animals are purchased and these are registered in the name of the boy or girl owner. As a protection, the animals are insured until such time as the notes are paid at the bank.

Both Beef and Dairy Calf Clubs have been organized. The Dufferin County Shorthorn Calf Club has regulations similar to those of other calf clubs formed in the province but there was no special day set apart for distribution of the stock.

In other Shorthorn Calf Clubs organized, heifers from 8-15 months have been distributed to the members. The initial fee in these cases was not so great, but a greater length of time will elapse before any returns are secured.

In some of the Shorthorn and Holstein calf clubs, auction sales were held in order that the members might secure money to pay off their notes. The members had the privilege of bidding in their own animals if they chose. An auction sale for club work has its advantages and disadvantages. If the animals turn out satisfactorily, they should be kept in the members' hands. It defeats the very object for which it was organized, and hence these now being formed are not considering the question of auction sales at all. There is a point in favor of auction sales, and that is that it gives the club a great deal of publicity.

In the Halton County Calf Club, the 27 heifers distributed in February were sold at auction on August 20. A fair was held previous to the sale at which special prizes were awarded.

The Peel County Calf Club held a show and sale just one year after the dairy heifers were distributed to the members, when [illegible] was offered in prize money by public-spirited persons.

All members in the Peel Dairy Calf Club had to submit records of feed and milk together with a financial statement showing the profit on their enterprise.

There has been only one sheep club formed during the past year and that was the Albion Sheep Club in the County of Peel.

In the previous sheep club formed in Peel a year ago, two Oxford Down ewes in lamb were distributed to each member. Unfortunately some of the ewes proved not to be in lamb and others lambed unexpectedly in the middle of winter. This proved a handicap to some of the club members though the breeders from whom the ewes had been bought very kindly exchanged those without lambs for two shearling ewes each with a ewe lamb. The 14 members each with 2 sheep had 25 lambs and after the transfers had been made the average was just over 1 lamb per ewe.

In an endeavor to avoid the early lamb misfortune of last season, the representative from Peel organized a breeding flock in connection with the Albion Club. The shearlings were shipped in and flocked with a good pure-bred ram on Nov. 12 which resulted in lambs being born at a time when the weather was more favorable.

There are two live stock clubs formed in the province, one in Waterloo County and the other in Brant County. They are confined to pure-bred animals, but they differ from the calf, pig, or sheep clubs already mentioned in that all classes of animals are included.—R. S. Duncan, Director Agricultural Representatives.

It is estimated that every year forest fires in America destroy more than $200,000,000 worth of standing timber.

RAVEL RIBBON FOR TRIMMING

Whole Brims Made of Soft Cascades—New Material [illegible] Closely Resembles Monkey Fur.

Raveling the ribbon is the most popular method of achieving trimming. Whole brims are made of soft cascades of ravellings. There is a new ribbon that may be bought raveled and which closely resembles monkey fur. This is, of course, among the novelties.

To make an entire hat of ribbon the moires or grosgrains are chosen. Their trimming may be a swathing sash of the ribbon with fringed ends.

Very interesting little ornaments are made of ribbon. The ribbon is raveled and rolled into fluffy pompons that look almost like fur. It may be treated in this way to form a roll around the crown or the edge of the brim.

Any number of little leather hats are seen in the loveliest shades of wood brown. The brightest shades of suede hats are worn with neutral colored costumes. Nothing could be lovelier than a brilliant orange or coral suede beret with a suit of soft gray.

Worn With Velvet Skirts.

Blouses of silver or gold cloth are usually worn with velvet skirts.

CHIC FROCKS ARE PLENTIFUL

Winter Days Bring Out Smartest Gowns of Season—Dolman Wraps to the Fore.

The crisp winter days call out smart frocks, among which gray and black are prominent. At the luncheon and tea hour at the fashionable hotels one sees the smartest gowns of the season. One particularly smart one was of black crepe de chine, with a short full skirt and plainly fitted bodice and tight sleeves. Narrow jet fringe edged the deep V front, the shoulder collar at the back and the wristlets, while a fringed sash of black bead netting encircled the hips. With this costume was worn black suede strapped French boots, black suede gloves and a small flat turban of monkey fur.

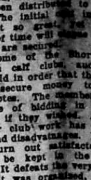
Another costume which attracted attention consisted of a skirt of henna cheviot well tailored. It was short and wide, had four gores and a fitted back, and with it was worn a matching bead-edged crepe smock, edged with black felt daisies of cut work, a black velvet turban with side trimming of coque and a short black satin cape trimmed with cloth cut in lattice work design.

Dolman wraps have come to the fore as the most popular form of wrap. They are chiefly worn for dress occasions, while fur coats of the shorter lengths are preferred for sport wear.

Ribbon the Rage.

Ribbon is the rage just now. Ribbons everywhere! A beautiful dinner gown is made of cream chantilly lace insertions, each band separated from its neighbor by narrow velvet ribbon, henna in color, the vivid tone contrasting cleverly with the lace. A wide bias of velvet hems the skirt. A very effective gown of taupe panne has a cascade of velvet ribbon falling from the belt. This dress is made over a double foundation of henna and cream chiffon.

THAT SUDDEN Sharp Pain which you experience at times can be removed. No woman has the right to suffer when she can obtain relief safely, certainly and promptly. Suppose you do have headaches, backaches, extreme nervousness, low spirits and general good-for-nothing feelings at times? Your case is not hopeless. Try Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Sold by druggists in liquid or tablets, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package.



What this woman says:

LONDON, ONT.—"In my early married life I was very frail and delicate. I was feeling exceedingly weak and miserable when a friend advised me to take a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. From the very start I felt new strength and vitality. I am always grateful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me and will always be pleased to recommend it."—MRS. JOHN DANBY, 139 Ann Street.

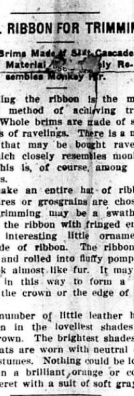
PANELS ARE IN GREAT VARIETY

Decoration for Gowns May Be Long or Short, Wide or Narrow, Plaited or Plain.

RIBBON USED IN MANY WAYS

Dainty Strands Serve in Effective Manner to Enhance the Beauty of New Garments—High Collar Making Headway.

An infinite variety of changes is rung on the panel. There are long panels hanging below the bottom of the skirt and those that are short. There are wide ones and others that are nothing more than narrow strips of ribbon. Some are plaited, others are plain. They may hang perfectly loose and straight, or be in a series of



Black Cloth Dress With Pointed Panels and Bodice Embroidered in Steel Beads.

loops lying flat against the foundation dress. These, writes a fashion correspondent, are only a few of the simplest thing one may do with panels.

A fresh surprise in the way of applying them to dresses is sprung almost every day. When designers set their minds on one particular phase of dress, and it becomes a favorite with them, there is apparently no limit to which imagination may run.

One firm has made a favorite of the panel skirt, although it does not hold entirely to this type, but, like other makers, is extremely versatile. It shows a number of draped skirts, in both day and evening dresses, but the panel is paramount. It is introduced even into draped models. For instance, if the drapery is across the front, the back is in the form of a straight hanging panel. Or the treatment may be reversed and the drapery placed at the back and the front formed by two straight panels.

Skirts of Floating Panels.

A panel may be a highly ornamental affair, supporting costly furs or embroideries, which are increasingly beautiful. This firm makes skirts entirely of floating panels, a popular way of evolving models from the softer materials, such as chiffons and laces.

Bolt after bolt of ribbon has been called upon to serve as panels. A dress has been developed in black crepe de chine, with an elaborate trimming on the skirt, consisting of little fan-shaped pieces of plaited crepe at even intervals across the front and of blue ribbon panels. These ribbon panels are spaced so as to fall between the rows of plaited triangles, excepting over each hip, where the ribbon is looped in sash effect.

The high collar and the deep shoulder yoke are cut in one with the bodice. The short sleeves are set in at a very low shoulder line. A touch of blue is given to the blouse through the buttons and a band of ribbon, which outlines the collar.

A new and remarkable use of panels appears in a model which is developed in black satin. The skirt is made entirely of narrow panels, placed diagonally so that they give the appearance of being cut in pointed outline. The high collar and long sleeves are featured in this model. Four motifs down the front of the bodice are of red velvet, outlined with red beads and embroidered through the center with a running stitch of black.

Panels formed of straight bands of embroidery are used on a blue serge dress. These fall from the shoulders, both back and front, and are caught in at a low moyen-age waistline and under the hem of the skirt. A second type of panel is introduced at either side in the form of knife plaitings.

Fan-Shaped and Contrasting Color.

Among the newest panels are those of fan-shape. It is not at all necessary to make them, or any other panel for that matter, of the same material as the dress. In fact, it is much smarter to have them of a contrasting color and fabric. They may be of embroidered net or lace, or even embroidered cloth of gold on the more elaborate frocks. On cloth dresses the panels may be ornamented with an applique embroidery of the material.

The scarf movement on evening and afternoon dresses is closely akin to the panel, the scarfs falling from the belt of the dress to the bottom of the skirt, where they are caught beneath the hem. They do all sorts of other interesting things as well, such as forming bodices and swathing the bonnet. Panels are here, but in the skirt treatment only lies their resemblance to the panel.

All of the trailing sash ends and trains so popular at the moment are twin sisters of the panel. The apron tunic, too, is a very near relative. Many interesting things are now being done with this form of panel. A remarkable model of brown satin shows the apron tunic and front of the blouse cut in one, the plaited sides falling from a deep shoulder yoke. Fullness is inserted in the skirt by means of plaited side panels. The edge of the skirt and the sides of the apron tunic are finished with a bead embroidery.

One model of beige serge has a front panel of plaid cloth in a combination of deep red and beige. The lower half of the bodice is embroidered red, carrying out the pattern of the plaid material. Red buttons and little narrow belt are also of red. The high collar is cut in one with the bodice.

Dressmakers deserve considerable credit for their tenacity of purpose in holding to the idea of launching the high collar. Everybody despaired of their ever bringing this about. This season sees the high collar going over the top, or over the ears and chin, at any rate.

Like many a more serious thing in life, the very boldness with which it showed itself probably has been largely instrumental in securing its acceptance. Now it is exaggerated to the verge of eccentricity on some models, so that in contrast the collar of ordinary height seems simple, indeed, and something to be readily accepted.

The bizarre exaggeration of the collar is a species of advertising for high collars in general and should be looked on as such. Nobody is expected to take very seriously these great puffed affairs that the wearer can barely see over.

Last year designers appeared to undertake the exploiting of this fashion in fear and trembling. They just naturally believed that because women had worn the open-necked frock for so long they would not accept the high collar. Consequently, they showed it on only a few models and every woman took it at the dressmaker's own invitation.

Custom Approves Odd Fashions.

A claim for the low collar has been that it was more becoming to most women than the high one. We have only to look back a little way into the past to realize that this statement is not true. A few years ago, after the flattering high collar and jabot, the open-necked dress with collar and revers appeared quite unbecoming. It is, after all, largely a matter of what we become accustomed to seeing women wear.

There are chin muffling collars on day dresses and suits, and even on a few dinner dresses. Of course, on the

Black Satin Frock With Skirt Made of Narrow Panels Placed Diagonally.

latter the collar must necessarily be of some filmy material, such as chiffon or tulle. Consequently, it is more like a scarf swathing the neck and tying at the side.

Then there is the good old-fashioned stock collar, buttoning straight down the front, although on many of the models the high collar is left open, to give freedom to the throat.

Ever so many of the high collars are edged with fur. They also offer an excellent opportunity for the introduction of beautiful embroideries.

CLOTHES THAT KIDDIES LIKE

Youngsters Appreciate Having Garments Decorated With Pictures That Appeal to Them.

Of course, when one is only six, one hasn't a very elaborate vocabulary to use in expressing one's love for clothes whose trimmings are really interesting. The only thing to do is to insist every time mother dresses one that one wear the frock with the elephant, pig, flowerpot or what not on it.

And that is just what the kiddies do. They like their clothes to express all trimming propensities in the form of pictures with which they are familiar, and they don't hesitate to say so.

Mothers can sensibly gratify this desire on the part of their children by using only decorative "pictures" for frocks, reserving animals for playclothes, bibs, aprons (at least this will be a clever way to make the youngsters like the traditionally hated apron and bib) and then not spending more time upon either the embroidery or applique, as the case may be, than is fitting for the importance of the garment.

Necklines Not So Low.

As for the neckline, that most important consideration in the matter of gowns for evening wear, they are not so startlingly low as they were a year ago. Indeed, some of the couturiers have made quite a concession in this direction and are showing necklines that are conservative, while other dressmakers have made them as low as they dared to suit their particular type of clientele. After all, this point is largely a matter of taste.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Squirrels Have a Jolly Peanut Hunt.

One Old Squirrel Found the Peanuts.

JACK and Evelyn had enjoyed a peanut hunt that afternoon at a children's party they had gone to. They told daddy about it when he came home. He told them that he had heard of a peanut hunt the squirrels once had.

"That sounds more fun than even ours was," said Evelyn, "for one always thinks of squirrels enjoying peanuts so much. In fact, any kind of a nut makes a squirrel happy."

"A little girl named Polly," began daddy, "lived near a park. In this park were a great many squirrels. They were principally gray, with great, long bushy tails and they were very tame. Polly had often fed them peanuts, but she thought it would be lots of fun to have a real peanut hunt.

"So one afternoon she invited three of her best friends to join her, and together they went to the park.

"Each child had a bag of peanuts, and they ran around just as quickly as they could hiding the peanuts and gently driving the squirrels away if they went near a hiding place. One little girl would sit on a bench, so the squirrels could come and look inside the bag she held. That gave the others a good opportunity for hiding them.

"When they were all hidden the little girl threw away her bag.

"There were now over 50 many squirrels gathered about, and when they looked and saw no peanuts in the bag they were so disappointed, and yet they were sure that they had smelt them and so did not give up all hope.

"Then one very old fat squirrel found three peanuts hidden under a rock.

"He called to the other squirrels and waved his bushy tail in the air, trying to say, 'There are peanuts if we will hunt for them!'

"And then it seemed to dawn on the other squirrels that it was a peanut hunt. They had hunted for nuts before, but they had never heard of a peanut hunt being given for them. But this certainly did seem to be what all these peanuts hidden so plentifully and so near at hand must mean.

"Such a hurrying and scurrying as there was and how the little friends of Polly did enjoy it. Polly knew it would be a success, for she was so fond of squirrels and thought they were very bright and clever.

"The squirrels didn't stop to eat the peanuts after they discovered that there were so many hidden. They just kept on getting more and more until finally they had succeeded in finding them all.

"Then they began to carry the peanuts to their little homes, and they looked so happy, just as if they were free from cares or worries for days to come, for, of course, they didn't have to worry about meals forever and ever so long with the wonderful supply they now had on hand."

GOOD EYE SIGHT

One of the greatest blessings, but so few possess it.

Thousands are wearing Smith's correctly fitted spectacles and enjoy the greatest comfort free from headaches and eye strain.

No occasion to go out of town for your eye examinations.

All optical defects fitted at Smith's Optical Department.

Also new lenses made and all repairs on shortest notice.

Have your eyes properly fitted by

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 4

BEATING THE DEVIL.

If you wish for a job that's worth notice
And one that will stand any test;
To the Hospital bring your old footwear,
For our work is all of the best.
We do work for rich or for poor,
And favors to no man we give;
But we satisfy one like another,
Our motto is "Live and let live."
Our leather is good and prices right,
And we'll treat you as a friend;
For we need you, as you need us,
And we are here your (soles) to mend.

Dear People:

Again we take pleasure in having a little chat with you. In the first place we wish to thank you for past favors for we are certainly making new friends and sticking to the old ones. We must tell you the secret of our success is unequalled, as also is our material. We keep good leather, and good leather keeps us. Hand sewn work is our specialty and we never neglect to supervise all jobs and advise you as to what is the proper way they should be fixed for we have had years of practical experience and on any subjects pertaining to footwear, we can and will give you our advice freely. We also sharpen skates and keep a good supply of skate straps. Try us for the best brand of shoepacks in town, also for Polishes, Laces and Insoles. We buy and sell second hand boots.

Boot & Shoe Hospital
Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

La France
Beauty Lotion

Gives the complexion an extraordinary smoothness, freshness—and clearness in 4 weeks.

Money refunded if it does not.

For sale at

Hooper's Drug Store

Callouses or Pain There

are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing unnatural pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a crampike pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot trouble are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Cross Cut Saws and Axes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Gold has been discovered on the Petawawa river, eighteen miles from Pembroke and a number of claims have been staked.

For a breach of the O. T. A., a resident of Fredericksburgh, who was arrested on Saturday evening, was fined $200.00 and costs.

The Adolphustown Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. John Magee on the afternoon of April 13th. Exchange of recipes.

At the Voters' List Revision, held last week in the town hall, by His Honor Judge Madden and Mr. W. P. Deroche, 185 names were added to the Voters' List in Napanee.

THE DEADLY CANCER.

Dread Disease Takes Big Toll In This Country.

Hideously high is the death rate from cancer. Barring organic heart troubles, tuberculosis and pneumonia, which rank ahead of it in the order given, cancer claims more victims yearly in Ontario than does any other disease. The Registrar General's report shows a steady increase in the number of deaths over a long period of years, though this increase is to some extent due to increase in population and to better diagnosis of the disease, which formerly overlooked some cases. In 1910 the scourge slew 1,537 people in Ontario, and in 1919, the last year for which figures are available, it killed 2,182. That is to say 76.9 persons in every 100,000 of the population died of cancer in 1919.

Yet on no other malady has so much money been spent in the way of research. Heavily endowed institutions for the study of cancer exist in various parts of the world. Brilliant men are constantly engaged on the problem. But — unless Dr. Glover's serum refutes the pronouncement of the Ontario Academy of Medicine—practically no progress has been made in the treatment of cancer during the past ten years.

Concerning the nature of the cancerous growth doctors are generally agreed on one thing. They know that certain cells of the human body, which are apparently of a normal character, and have reviously performed normal functions, begin to grow and multiply in an abnormal way in some part of the body. The cells continue this process so persistently that they first invade, then destroy, the surrounding tissues; nothing can withstand their march.

The problem confronting medicine is this: What are these cells, and why do they behave in this way?

Many surmises have been made, mostly of a very technical nature. Some think that the cancer cells lack some element of healthy body cells which would otherwise restrain their growth and prevent them running wild. Perhaps the most popular theory is that the cells are stimulated to unlimited growth by a parasite, though the observed phenomena of cancerous growths are not in keeping with those of other parasitic diseases.

If a germ does cause cancer that germ has not yet been discovered. The bacteriological microscope, which magnifies 3,600 times and which reveals the microbes of many different diseases, has been unable to discover any such germ in any culture made from cancerous flesh. But of course this does not prove that no germ exists. The cancer germ, if any, may easily be too minute for present-day microscopes to find.

Pasteur could not find a germ of hydrophobia. Yet he made the serum which has saved thousands from the agonizing death of hydrophobia. The Connaught Laboratories, operated by the Ontario Government through the University of Toronto, make rabies serum along with others. It is not known to this day whether chemical poison or a germ causes rabies. But to produce the serum rabbits are infected with virus from a mad dog. The rabbits die. Then their spinal columns are taken out, treated by exposure to caustic soda and graduated doses of a liquid made from these spinal columns injected into human beings who have been bitten. If taken in time it is an almost certain cure.

Cancerous tumor in chicken bears a certain analogy to the above. This malady has been transmitted from one fowl to another. Yet, no germ of chicken cancer has so far been discovered. If it does exist it is ultro-microscopic or else invisible through its non-susceptibility to the indigo and red dyes with which certain well-known germs are stained to make them show up on a smear. Nevertheless, cancerous matter from fowl passed through the extremely fine earthenware strainer of a Berkefeld filter, will, when injected into healthy fowl, cause cancer. So that the invisible agent, whether germ or chemical poison, passes through the filter.

But never in thousands of experiments —unless Dr. Glover has been able to accomplish it — has human cancer been communicated to the lower animals. Neither has one human being been known to infect another. Cancer, for which some families seem to have a predisposition, is far commoner in women than in men. Children rarely have it. Cancer is a disease of old age. In people between 65 and 75 it is ten times commoner than in those between 35 and 45. Statistics show that in both man and animals cancer is inclined to develop at a time which conforms in a striking manner to the limits imposed by the long or short compass in life in different animals.

Cancer is generally the result of irritation of the part affected. Hard cancer is a fibrous growth which slowly tends to spread and ulcerate. Soft cancer, which looks like brain substance, spreads more rapidly. Epithelial cancer affects the skin, lips, mucuous membrane. In very rare cases spontaneous cures of supposed cancer occur, the tumor gradually drying up and sometimes disappearing altogether. X-ray treatment has been found beneficial in some instances. But removal of the cancer in its early stages by the surgeon's knife is still the recognized best remedy. Cancer starts as a small lump, and its detection and treatment then is imperative. Doctors warn the public against neglecting innocent-looking lumps on the body. Cancer attacks various parts of the body with or without pain. The presence of the dread growth in the internal organs is revealed by X-rays. But sometimes even with incipient cancer of the stomach the victim may not suffer at first, but only lose flesh and strength.

Muresco has no equal for tinting walls and ceilings. It won't rub off, does not streak and comes in a great variety of beautiful colors. For sale at WALLACE'S.

B. & H. English paint, known the world over, for sale at WALLACE'S.

PERSONALS

Mrs. John Fraser returned from Toronto to-day.

Mr. G. A. Hartman was in Ottawa a few days last week.

Mrs. Ward, Dearborn, Mich., is visiting friends in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Peters left last week for Prairie Depot, Ohio.

Mrs. Palmer, of Belleville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. A. Cliff.

Mr. Overton Roblin, Belleville, was in Napanee for the Masonic dance.

Mrs. E. L. Vanluven, Moscow, is in Kingston for medical treatment.

Miss Bernice Kaylor, Morven, spent Easter with friends in Toronto.

Mrs. H. L. Sexsmith and daughter, Newburgh, spent Easter in Toronto.

Mrs. W. J. McCornock, Picton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Blewitt.

Mr. Roy Johnston, Detroit, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Johnston.

Mr. Jas. Fitzpatrick, Point Anne, was in Napanee for the Masonic dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Foltz, Belleville, spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Walsh.

Miss Ethel Tierney, Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Tierney.

Mrs. Jas. Fitzpatrick, Trenton, is spending a short time with friends in Napanee.

Mr. W. H. Hough, St. Catherines, is visiting his sister, Miss Marla Hough, Gretna.

Miss Irene VanAlstyne, Brockville, is the guest of Miss Beatrice Husband, Empey Hill.

Miss Madge Vanalstine, Toronto, spent the week-end with her mother in Napanee.

Mrs. Templeton, Sr., has been quite ill in Toronto with pneumonia, is improving.

Miss Blanche Beath, Ottawa, spent Easter week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McGregor.

Miss Kathleen Reeve, Ottawa, spent the holidays with her grandfather, Mr. R. G. Wright.

Miss Beley, Gravenhurst, spent last Wednesday and Thursday the guest of Mrs. Wm. McKenzie.

Miss Agnes Bellhouse, Kingston, was the guest of Miss Harshaw while here for the Bachelor's ball.

Messrs. P. M. Graham, J. E. Robinson, J. R. Dafoe and Ross Dafoe are spending 10 days at the camp at Smith Lake.

Messrs. Geo. and Jas. O'Hara, Syracuse, N. Y., are in Napanee, attending the funeral of their father, the late Geo. O'Hara.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ballard were in Madoc over the week-end attending the funeral of Mr. Ballard's father, the late Wm. Ballard.

Mrs. W. S. Herrington entertained the "Great Adventure" company and orchestra after the closing performance on Monday evening.

Mr and Mrs. Wm. Kirkpatrick, Tamworth, left for their new home in Port Colborne on March 25th, where Mr. Kirkpatrick has secured a position with the Canada Cement Co.

Major and Mrs. Frederick Walsh announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie Stella-line, to Gerald Foster Denyes, M. D.C.M., youngest son of the late Sidney Denyes and Mrs. Denyes, Odessa. The marriage to take place the third week in April.

Mrs. H. P. Plumptre will address a public meeting in the Town Hall, Tuesday evening, April 26th, in the interests of the peace-time policy of the Red Cross Society. Mrs. Plumptre is the wife of Rev. Canon Plumptre, of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, and during the war was Secretary for Canada National Red Cross. As a speaker she possesses an easy and confident manner and her tactful and assuring personality inspires the confidence and attention of her audience. The Red Cross asks all to reserve the date of April 26th for the meeting.

BIRTHS

Osborne—At Enterprise, on Feb. 21st, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Osborne, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

Dafoe—Wood—At the Vicarage Napanee, by Rev. J. H. Coleman, M. A., on Monday, March 28th, Merton M. Dafoe, of Point Anne, to Stella Electa, daughter of Reuben Wood, of Napanee.

Stevens—Olney—At the Methodist Parsonage, Toronto, Saturday, November 13th, 1920, by Rev. J. P. Eriquis, B.A., Wm. Stevens, of St. Catherines, and Mrs. Sarah L. Olney, of Napanee.

DEATHS

Jaynes—At Kingston General Hospital, on Thursday, March 29th, 1921, Margaret Jaynes, aged 83 years, 1 month.

O'Hara—At Kingston, On Monday, April 4th, 1921, Geo. O'Hara, formerly of Napanee, aged 89 years.

Post—At Kingston General Hospital, on Monday, March 28th, 1921, Mrs. Peter Post.

In loving memory of Minnie Buck who was taken home April 3rd, 1918:—
Three years have passed since that sad day
One that we all loved was called away,
It's only a mother who knows the pain,
Of losing a daughter she loved so dearly,
But hopes in Heaven to meet her again.
Oh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of her voice that is still.
Sadly missed by Mother, Sisters and Brothers.

Modes Pertaining to Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel for the Spring AT ROBINSON'S

THE VOGUE OF THE JERSEY SUIT IS ASSURED

It is a foregone conclusion that Jersey Suits will be in favor this season by smart dressers. Simultaneously from the leading fashion centres come suits of this now staple fabric in a host of pleasing, charming styles. Although simplicity is the keynote from a designing viewpoint, yet each is individually smart and attractive. Unlike other seasons the Jersey now employed is a beautiful heavy quality, specially adapted for suit making. It is obtainable in a clever range of heather tones in Blues, Fawns, Greens and Navys.

Some coats are cut with high collars, others have tuxedo fronts, while still others are cut in plain notch effects.

Priced from $35.00 to $45.00.

SPORT SKIRTS IN PLAIDS AND STRIPES WILL BE THE LIFE OF YOUR SPRING WARDROBE

Plaids are still as popular as ever, yet to make its assemblage more complete, fashion has added stripes. Subdued or brilliant in tone, conforming to your personal idea as to colorings, you may choose from a range of well cut garments.

Following the spirit of the times prices are down considerably and these splendid skirts are down well within the reach of all.

Priced from $17.50 to $22.50.

NECKTIES NOW OBTAINABLE IN SWEATERS

Tie-Backs and Tuxedos are the Vogue.

Whether you golf, motor or bowl or just own a sport's skirt, you must have a tie-back sweater to complete your costume. These happy little conceptions are made from the finest of woolens and in many cases take the place of a waist. They are so low in price that one cannot afford to be without one.

Priced at $4.00 and $5.95.

Shades match up with those found in novelly skirts.

The only long sweater on the horizen this season is gracefully styled featuring those long tuxedo lines, which are so easy to wear. Obtainable in a wide range of pleasing colorings.

MIDDIES WHICH EVERY GIRL MIGHT WELL ADMIRE

Taking everything into consideration The Balkan Middy is easily supreme from a style viewpoint. No mistake can be made in choosing one or more of these because they are decidedly becoming, whether you are a Miss of six or a girl at high school.

They are procurable in all white, or with contrasting colored collars, which are permanent or detachable. Navy or Copen blue are the favored trimmings which may be of twill or flannel.

Materials this season are unusually sturdy. You will find our stock most complete in all the sizes from 6 years to 44.

Priced from $1.25 up.

PLANNING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER GAITIES WITH DRESSES OF TAFFETA

The role which Taffeta plays among the smart fabrics for spring is indeed as picturesque as it is interesting. It fashions beautifully for the fitted bodice and the wide, billowing skirt. Ruffles, flounces, shirrings, tiny nosegays of flowers, collars of organdie and lace complete pictures which are envious.

Navy blue again leads in the field of color, while Peacock, Rookie, Brown, Taupe and Copen are prominently displayed.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered. Come in on your first opportunity and try them on. Each garment is skilfully constructed and moderately priced.

NARROW LEATHER BELTS

The new narrow Leather Belts are here. Black patent leather will be the most fashionable for the spring season, to wear with suit, coat or dress. They come in braided, laced or plain effect from 1 to 1½ inches in width. Price 25c., 50c. each.

WHEN IT COMES TO CHOOSING A HAT YOUR SELECTION IS UNLIMITED

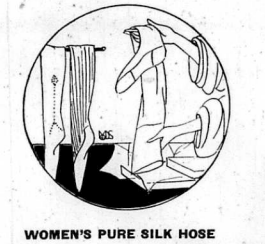
Unrestricted as to Color.
Unrestricted in Style.
Unrestricted in Price.

What more could any woman desire, when she comes to choose a hat? Yet this is the happy condition of affairs one finds in this section of our store at this particular season of the year.

Hats for people who must motor.
Hats for women who wear suits.
Hats for afternoon dresses.
Hats for girls who go to school or to business.

Expert milliners will gladly assist you in making selections.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY, A COMPLETE RANGE NOW IN STOCK



WOMEN'S PURE SILK HOSE

Heavy quality, with mercerized double lisle hem, double silk sole, extra spliced heels and toes, colors Black, White, Brown, Silver, Metalic, Navy.

At $2.50 pair.

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE

With elastic ribb top, double silk sole, heels and toes, in Black only

At $2.25 pair.

The same quality with double lisle hem at top, seam up the back, high spliced heels, double soles, colors Black, White, Brown, Navy, Pink, Gold, Grey,

At $2.25 pair.

FIBRE SILK HOSE

Extra weight with lisle top, seam up the back, double heels and toes, colors Black, Navy, Cordovan.

At $2.00 pair.

FIBRE SILK HOSE

With fine lisle thread top, double silk sole, high spliced heels, in colors Black, White, Navy, Grey, Smoke, Cordovan.

At $1.50, $1.25 pair.

HEATHER MIXTURE HOSE AT $1.50 PAIR

Women's Heather mixture lisle hose, full fashioned, seamless, with widened top, perfect fitting, reinforced heels and toes. Brown and Blue, Brown and Green mixtures, sizes 8½ to 10.

At $1.50 pair.

PRESENTING MARVELLOUS IN BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

Comprising Plain Wool Voile, Silk and Wool Crepe Jersey.

Reg. values $1.50 to $2.00 per yd.
Sale Price 89c. per yd.

Nothing like a value such as this one, has been presented for many a day. Any person requiring a medium weight dress will do well to take advantage of this special offer. The fabrics are pure wool, and silk and wool and can be depended upon to give excellent service.

These fabrics will go on sale Wednesday morning and remain on sale till Saturday night, unless sold in the meantime.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

BUY W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

BUY W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS